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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Liberal Leader

LIKE many Canadians of all political parties, we have been thinking a great deal about who should be the next Liberal leader. So much depends on it; the men and women who gather in Ottawa next month may be choosing a new Laurier or a new King who will mould Canadian politics for a generation. And we have reached the conclusion that the choice ought to fall on either Mr. Abbott or Mr. Garson.

We do not think that either of these men is necessarily the most likely choice; the convention delegates will be rather more concerned than we are with party loyalties and with prospects in the next federal election (although, like the election of 1930, the next one might be a good one to lose). But we do think there are good reasons, long-range reasons, for choosing one of these two from amongst the exceptionally fine group of men who are available.

The favorites, at present, are Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Gardiner. As between these two we are strongly for Mr. St. Laurent. It is a clear choice between a statesman and a politician. Mr. St. Laurent is a great man; he combines high principles and rare ability, and has, in addition, a charm of manner and a grace of expression that make him unique in Canadian public life. This paper has tried hard to help French and English Canadians to understand each other and we should be especially pleased to welcome a new French prime minister. On the other hand, we are not convinced that the Liberals must choose Mr. St. Laurent in order to keep their traditional hold on Quebec, and his active part in the present provincial election campaign, which Mr. Duplessis seems very likely to win, may actually weaken his personal prestige in the province.

But the decisive argument against both Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Gardiner is age; by the end of this year both will be on the wrong side of sixty-five. In these difficult and demanding times a younger man is needed. Even more important, the fact that the prime minister is elderly, and likely to retire soon, means that the younger, ambitious men on whom the mantle might fall cluster at Ottawa instead of going into provincial politics. The lamentable weakness of the provincial Liberals in Ontario and Quebec is clearly a result of the fact that, for the past eight years when Mr. King was over sixty-five and nearing retirement, the able and ambitious Liberals have been drawn away into the federal field. The balance of party strength is thus seriously upset and the whole party is weakened.

The Younger Men

If one of the younger men is to be Liberal leader, who should it be? Mr. Claxton and Mr. Martin are often mentioned, and they are both very able. But Mr. Martin is rather too political and Mr. Claxton is not quite political enough. And both of them are a little farther to the left than we want to see the Liberal leader during the next ten years.

It is not that we are afraid of a bit of leftism; some of our readers think we are quite red already. But, once more looking to the farther future, we believe that this country is going to develop its main political division between the socialists and the anti-socialists, thus following other countries in many parts of the world. Since we believe this we want to make it as easy as possible for the anti-socialists to work together.

They have already done so in all the provinces west of the Great Lakes; they may have to do so in Ontario within the next five or ten years; if so it is difficult to see them keeping apart in the federal field—indeed both old parties would weaken themselves and each other by trying to do so. If there is going to be fusion or at least cooperation in the federal field, we feel sure that it will come much more easily under Mr. Abbott than under either Mr. Claxton or Mr. Martin. Moreover, we feel that Mr. Abbott has just about the right amount of politics in his make-up—not too much and not too little—and he speaks well in French as well as English.

This leaves the provincial field to be looked over for possible candidates. It is hopeless to look for a national Liberal leader in the legislatures at Toronto or Quebec, for the reason already given, but what of the other provinces? Both Mr. Macdonald of Nova Scotia and Mr. Garson of Manitoba are able men and good leaders. However, Mr. Garson seems to have the edge in two ways. First, he is the abler of the two; second, he has already proved himself as the leader of an anti-socialist coalition, while Mr. Macdonald, like the good Maritime party man that he is, might run into a good deal of trouble if he found himself at the head of a cabinet table with Tories as well as Grits sitting around it.

And that is how we find ourselves hoping that the choice will fall on either Mr. Abbott or Mr. Garson. Each is popular and persuasive, yet firm and clear-headed. Either would make a prime minister of whom Canada could be proud.

A class in artificial respiration at Camp Ahmek, Algonquin Park, part of Canadian Red Cross swimming and water safety program. Since 1945, 50,000 Canadians, young and old, have enrolled under 2,100 instructors.

No Principles Here

WE HAVE been asked by some readers to indicate the basic principles which are involved in the dispute between the railway employees and their employers — which really means the transportation-using public, since whatever additional millions have to be paid to the employees will ultimately have to be restored to the railways by increased rates. We cannot do anything of the kind, because in our opinion there are no basic principles, indeed no principles of any kind.

We are in an inflationary period. The price of everything is going up and the process shows no signs of stopping. The railway unions are determined that they will not allow themselves to do less than keep up with the rise of prices, and since it is impossible to keep exactly abreast of it they are trying to get well ahead of it. That in doing so they will be pushing a lot of other people behind it does not disturb them at all, and why should it? Practically everybody else is doing the same thing; the only difference is that not everybody has quite as much power to do it successfully. The lake seamen are doing exactly the same thing, but have the misfortune to be divided among two unions—a condition which would probably not have arisen if one of them had not been rather heavily Communistic and so given opportunities to the other. There is therefore a measure of real competition in the supply of labor on lake vessels which is wholly lacking on the railways. Even on the lakes the com-

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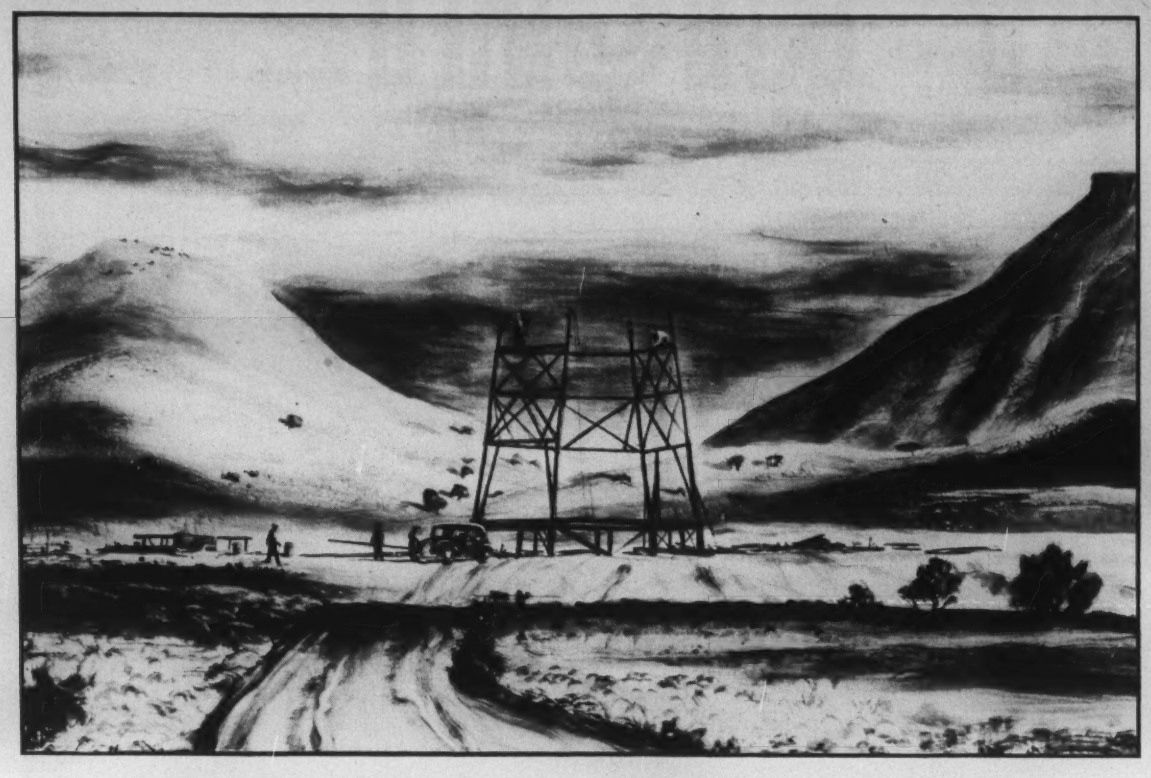


To increase public awareness of the vital part played by oil in world affairs, leading Canadian and U.S. artists were asked to portray the story of oil. This well-site in . . .

. . . northwestern Utah is by Peter Hurd. Joe Jones illustrates handling of pipe during drilling. A well may have as much as 20,000 feet of casing.

Oil's Gripping Story As Pictured By U.S. And Canadian Artists

By Paul Duval

OIL is always news. In war or peace—in Palestine, Batavia or Alberta—economically and politically, oil continues to hold a compelling position in men's affairs.

Oilmen, however, have felt increasingly that the public are not sufficiently aware of the methods and problems which concern their precious fluid. To help remedy this, the Standard Oil Company called in a group of leading U.S. and Canadian artists. Their job was to educate a wider public about oil matters through the medium of pictures.

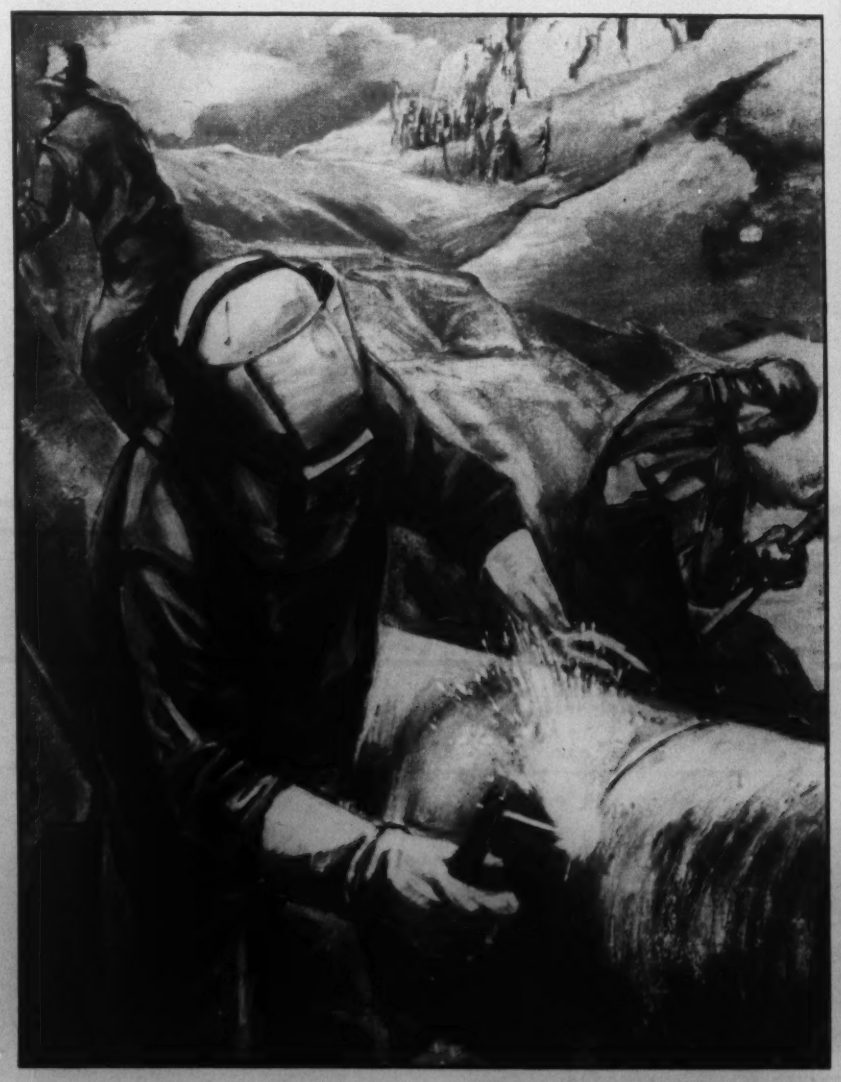
The artists were given a variety of assignments. Altogether, their pictures were planned to compose a complete picture of oil processes from discovery to refinery. It was felt that they could do this job more effectively than photographers. They were free to use their selectivity and add whatever dramatic emphasis in color or composition they might deem necessary. All of the painters were given complete freedom to interpret their individual assignments as they saw fit.

SIX artists were assigned to portray oil as it comes from the ground. Peter Hurd depicted the activities of geologists in Wyoming and Utah. Adolf Dehn travelled to Venezuela to paint oil being drawn from tropical jungle and Lake Maracaibo. Georges Schreiber went to the opposite climatic extreme, the Arctic Circle, where he limned oil production under sub-zero conditions. The drilling activities in the bayous of Louisiana were depicted by Don Burns, while Joe Jones sketched oil on the western plains.

Portraying the pipeline system for the transportation of oil was the concern of Frederic Taubes. The movement of oil products in different parts of the world, under immense difficulties, provided sub-

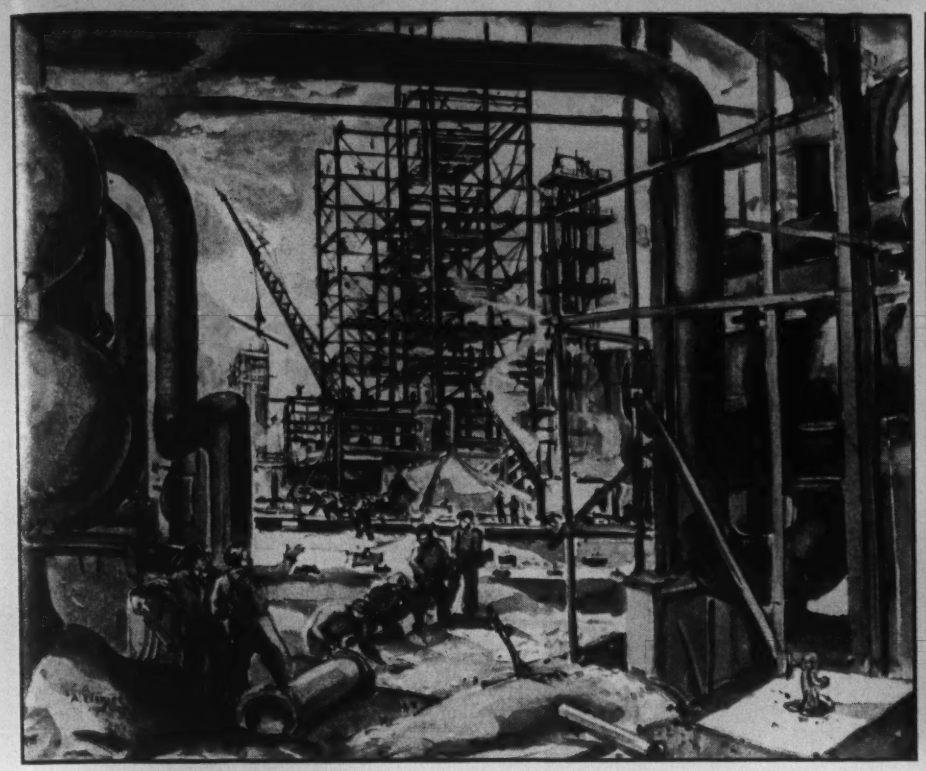
Drilling crew working on floor of derrick in icy weather. Painting was done during Canol project by Georges Schreiber.

Laying pipeline near India-Burma border by Howard Baer.

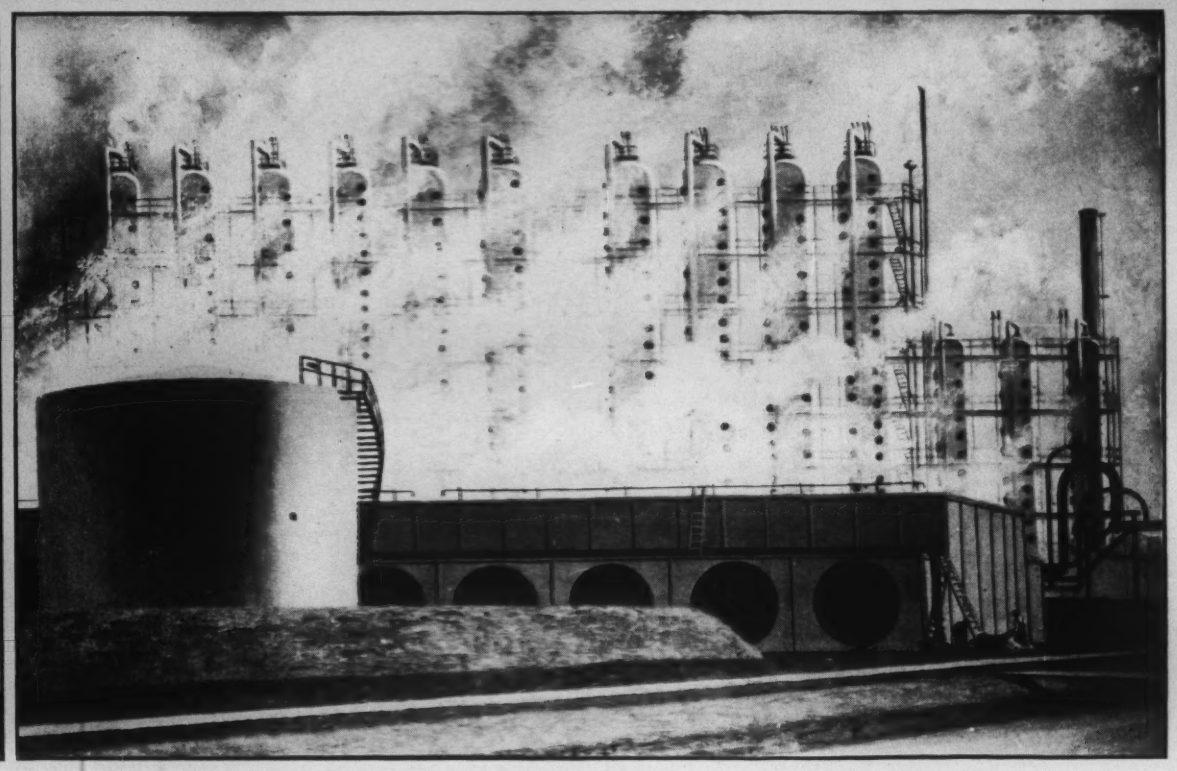


A welder works on a 24-inch pipeline built to carry 310,000 barrels of oil per day in this painting by Frederic Taubes.

In this picture Canadian artist Will Ogilvie gives his impression of spheres under construction for the storage of volatile products. Location is the giant Imperial Oil refinery at Sarnia, Ontario.



Canada's Arthur Lismer was commissioned to depict developments at a Montreal refinery. Steel structure in centre is a catalytic cracker.



A toluene plant by Ernest Fiene. Toluene, which was once solely a by-product of coke, can now be made synthetically from petroleum. It is a major ingredient of T.N.T.

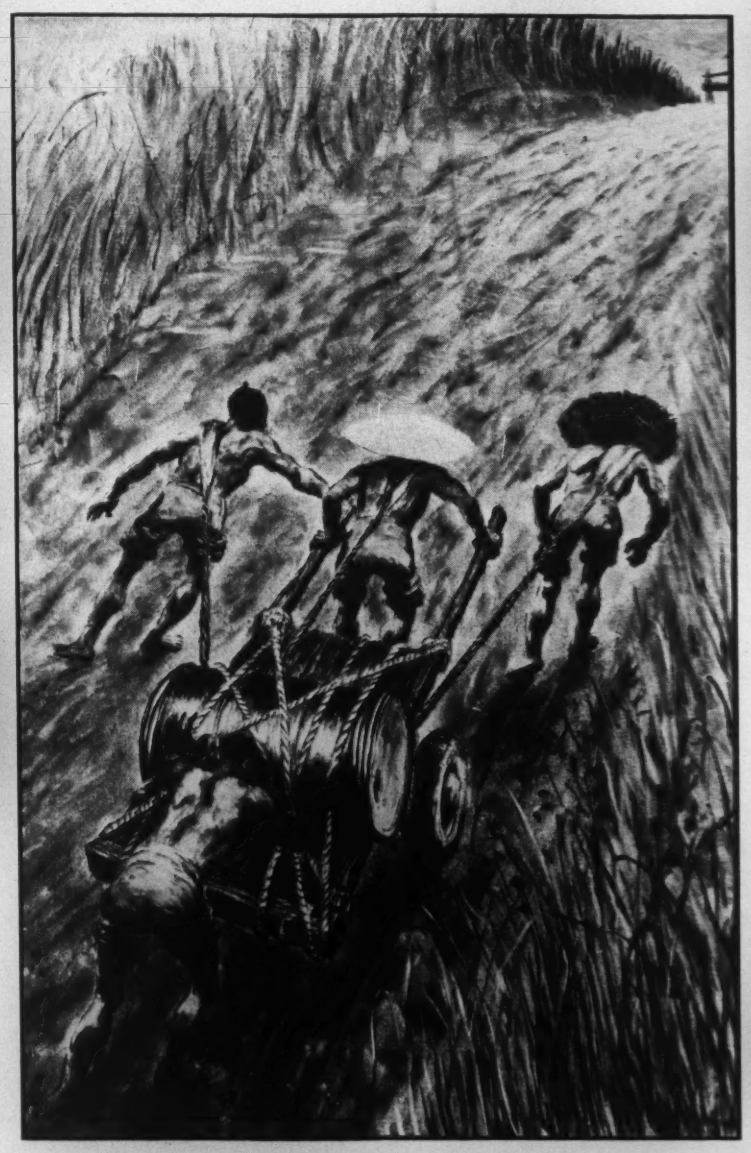
The research laboratory. F. Criss portrays the scientist's industrial role.

jects for many artists. Howard Baer worked in the Ledo-Burma Road area; Carlos Lopez recorded the oil route across the South Atlantic and the storage depots at Ascension Island and the African Gold Coast; Bruce Mitchell painted around the Persian Gulf region. Howard Cook, Kerr Eby, Franklin Boggs and Robert Benny covered the vast Pacific oil "beat".

The final steps in oil production—conversion and research—were not neglected in this remarkable employment of artists. The controversial Thomas Benton and Ernest Fiene mainly restricted their canvases to views of refineries and refining processes. The two Canadians, Arthur Lismer and Will Ogilvie, were employed in order to include the Dominion's oil plants. To complete the series, Francis Criss visited research laboratories—the key to much of oil's future.

OUT of the multitude of paintings which the artists produced, 90 were selected to compose a travelling exhibition. This exhibit, under the auspices of Imperial Oil Limited, is now touring the Dominion. Already it has been shown at the galleries of Toronto, Montreal and London.

Through this exhibition, Canadians will come to understand better the role of oil in society and, at the same time, the role of art in society. For, as a collection of pictures, it is vivid proof of the important part our artists can play in documenting our industrial and social life. The surprising thing is that their talents are not utilized more often than they are.



In this canvas by H. Baer, the artist shows native laborers getting a drum of gasoline up a hill near Chungking.

Picture by Franklin Boggs of oil transportation near Port Moresby, New Guinea, reveals the travel hazards encountered.

Scene in Iran by Bruce Mitchell. Anglo-Iranian Oil Company owns the concessions in this part of the Middle East.

Main Street, Norman Wells, by G. Schreiber. Town played a big role in supplying oil for late war.

Moving a 40-ton piece of equipment is no small task. Locale in R. Y. Wilson's painting is Alaska Highway.

Ottawa View

Liberal Leadership Race

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

WITH polling day for a new Liberal leader only about three weeks away the nature of the contest has been clarified somewhat by Mr. Gardiner's official announcement that he will be in the running. The only other sure starter at date of writing is the Minister for External Affairs; and it may well be that the leadership race will rapidly resolve itself into a major trial of strength between these two. Advices up to now have indicated that Premier Angus Macdonald will let his name stand, but this has not been confirmed by any irrevocable statement from Halifax. Premier Stuart Garson has not closed the door against nomination. And there are, in the federal cabinet, at least three other men who would make a good showing if they chose to run or were drafted—Douglas Abbott, Brooke Claxton and Paul Martin. The tactics of these younger men appear to favor standing aside while the seniors fight it out for the present convention. Of course, if the convention does not want to pick its new leader from men in their sixties, the race would be wide open again, with Garson as well as the younger members of the cabinet definitely interested, and definitely eligible.

One factor which has not much been noticed is the difference between choosing a new leader for a party while in government as against choosing a new leader for a party while in opposition. The Liberal convention of 1919 was that of a party in opposition; so were the Conservative conventions of 1927 and 1942. If the Liberals were now in opposition, the chances are that Mr. St. Laurent would not for a moment consider allowing his name to stand, and that Mr. Gardiner would be beaten by one of the much younger contenders. On the long-range view there is a good deal to be said against the selection of a leader as elderly as either the Minister of External Affairs or the Minister of Agriculture. A man in his forties or early fifties would be a better long-term investment, other things being equal. There is quite a strong element in the Liberal party opposed to either St. Laurent or Gardiner on this count. They are able to quote Canadian political precedents to good effect, such as the age of Laurier, Borden and King when made party leader; and they can add for good measure the remark that it would have been unfortunate, as it turned out, for the Liberal party in 1919 if it had picked Fielding rather than Mackenzie King.

Foreground Situation

However, there are other immediate considerations now which may override these arguments. The government is in office and the times are critical. Whoever becomes Liberal leader very soon afterwards becomes Prime Minister. He not only moves around in Cabinet Council to occupy the large comfortably-upholstered black leather chair so long graced by Mr. Mackenzie King, but he must begin to mould policy and make decisions of the greatest moment. Whoever is to be chosen, therefore, must be someone who can enlist and hold the fairly unanimous support of the remainder of the cabinet. He must, in short, be a personality who dominates it by his capacity, his largeness of view and his richness of experience.

The Liberal hierarchy knows all this, and it is what gives Mr. St. Laurent such an edge—possibly a decisive edge—over any other contender. Under other circumstances his weaknesses and deficiencies relative to other contenders would cut much more of a figure—the fact, for example, that by comparison with Mr. Gardiner he is a newcomer to political life, that he knows little of the practical devices by which parties are created, financed and managed, or how elections are won. Mr. St. Laurent did not enter politics at all until his 60th year; he is a high-souled scholar and constitutional expert but certainly not a demagog or a glad-hander. He is in the Cabinet today not through any zeal or enthusiasm for power, but to fulfil an arduous public duty which his conscience will not allow him to shirk.

Mr. St. Laurent's avowed reluctance about letting his name stand at all, when weighed against the enormous grasp and capacity and organizing ability of the Minister of Agriculture, may lead a good many people to think of Mr. St. Laurent as the Vandenberg of the Ottawa Convention and possibly of Mr. Gardiner as the Tom Dewey. There is one safe comment to be made at the outset: anyone who goes up against "Jimmy" Gardiner will know he has been in a fight. The long political record of the Minister of Agriculture is practically one unbroken story of triumph. He was beaten once in the Saskatchewan Legislature, and one of my clippings says he lost his first bid for a provincial seat, though this may be apocryphal. What is not in doubt is the fact that he is just about the most courageous, resourceful, tenacious political scrapper ever seen in these parts; and that he has a positive genius for administration and organization. He has the ambition and he has the will.

The P.M.'s Blessing

Yet anyone who is doing any betting on the outcome of the convention should not fail to consider whether Mr. St. Laurent has not better cards than Mr. Gardiner; and even whether Mr. St. Laurent's avowed lack of personal ambition for the honor may not be an asset rather than a liability. If one were adding up the strengths and advantages of the Minister for External Affairs, one could not fail to note that he will get Mr. Mackenzie King's blessing, for what that is worth; that one factor which influences Mr. Mackenzie King in preferring Mr. St. Laurent as his successor may also appeal to many others, namely, that Mr. Mackenzie King took over the leadership from one great French-speaking Canadian, and that it is most appropriate that it should be handed on to another perhaps equally great French-speaking Canadian in Mr. St. Laurent.

Then, it seems to me, the prestige and admitted capacity of Mr. St. Laurent in the baffling and menacing field of international affairs gives him an edge just now, if what is being settled early in August is which of these two men is to move around and become the leader of the cabinet.

It may be protested, of course, that all these considerations pointedly ignore the practical politics of a party convention: what parts of Canada can Gardiner win and hold; what support can St. Laurent get from Protestant, English-speaking Canada; and so on. Without counting delegates it is obvious that in a straight contest between Gardiner and St. Laurent there will be no walkaway on either side. One would expect Gardiner to do well in the West, particularly well in southern and western Ontario, and surprisingly well in Quebec. Gardiner's respect for Laurier Liberalism and his "correct" attitude on conscription, from the viewpoint of the back concessions of Quebec, would guarantee him a very respectable measure of support right in Mr. St. Laurent's home territory. And on the other side there are some doubts as to whether a French-speaking Catholic could hope to make much headway in the important province of Ontario, except possibly in the east and north.

All this could well add up to a temporary stalemate, especially with others running, but if it does, then I would predict the final election of St. Laurent on the ground that as between the two he will get a margin of support from the Liberal hierarchy.

These speculations will become wholly academic if the convention as a body takes the view that admirable as both Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Gardiner are, it would be wiser in the long-run to single out a much younger man. Moreover, they fail to take into account the profound influence which any new trend in Liberal philosophy might have upon the selection of a leader. If the convention decides to combat the threat of the C.C.F. by shifting sharply left, some other contender might look like the logical choice. If the balance of opinion, on the other hand, favors a coalition of anti-socialist forces, the pointer might swing to a very different quarter. It is a happy circumstance for the Liberal party that it does possess, at this important moment, at least five or six possible leaders, any one of whom would grace the office, and do no violence to earlier traditions.

—Photo by Pasquale d'Angelo

Charmian King, outstanding young Canadian actress, is a leading member of the Straw Hat Players, one of several theatre companies playing in the summer resort areas of Ontario this summer. The Straw Hat Players are presenting a repertoire of four comedies in a tour of Lake Simcoe and Muskoka Lakes. Miss King, well known for her fine performance at Hart House Theatre, made her professional United States debut last season.

THE STRIKER

HE WIELDS no sword and sees no flag unfurled
But waits by silenced wheel and idle tool;
Inert, he wars against a distant world
That drinks dismay when once his anvils cool.

There, armored in the steel of grim dissent,
He, motionless, keeps up the silent quest
And with the issue closed and patience spent
Still battles ruthlessly—by being at rest!

ARTHUR STRINGER

Dear Mr. Editor

appears this week on Page 10.

Passing Show

WE HEAR that Tim Buck is writing a book for the guidance of Canadian Communists. The title is to be "What To Do Till the Dictator Comes".

•

The Dominion government has decided to abolish the term "charwomen". Private citizens had to abolish it long ago, the only alternative being that the charwomen would have abolished themselves.

•

The Supreme Court has decided that it is unconstitutional to add two years to a life sentence because the prisoner was carrying a gun at the time of the offence. It is understood that the convicts don't care whether it is unconstitutional or not.

•

The Newspaper Guild of the U.S. maintains that a newspaper reporter cannot be fired for being a Communist. This is making the *Canadian Tribune* very nervous, as it means that if any member of its staff saves up a hundred dollars and thus becomes a capitalist he cannot be dismissed.

•

Anyhow it is now clear that U.S. Communist labor leaders will not say they are not Communists until they absolutely have to.

•

Bouquet For Make-Up Man

Print Pablo Picasso upside down
And plenty of people are peeved;
But no-one expresses his gratitude for
The improvement the error achieved.

J. E. P.

•

Modern music is said to be good for lunatics, and on the other hand lunatics seem to be good for modern painting.

•

New York editor complains that the world has had enough of thinking without feeling. We agree, but chiefly because it leads to too much feeling without thinking.

•

In the East Block at Ottawa workmen have discovered an old room which has been sealed up so long that nobody can remember what it was. Our theory is that it was for storing old party platforms in.

•

The Burmese, it is argued in the United States, are not economically dangerous as immigrants, because they "like to relax". Almost any kind of immigrants can learn that taste in a generation or so.

•

Lucy says she approves of the idea that a country receiving immigrants from Britain should take over a share of the British external debt—provided only that we make sure that the immigrant is worth more than the share of the debt he brings with him.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

petition probably has not much effect on the price at which labor is sold.

The railway unions have been "the aristocracy of labor" ever since the first world war, and it has never been a habit of aristocracies to consent willingly to become less aristocratic. Quite a lot of other unions have pulled themselves up into an aristocratic position in the last few years, and the railway unions naturally want to establish their lead. (Some of the unions now pressing their demands are a bit less aristocratic than others, but that is because their work is less aristocratic, and indeed in some cases has nothing whatever to do with railroading, as in the case of the hotel workers.)

Like other aristocracies, the railway unions have the power to hold the nation to ransom. They would be unwise to make the ransom too exorbitant, but on the other hand their officers dare not make it too light, or they would be thrown out at the next union election. By the time these lines are read the terms of the ransom will probably have been accepted, and we shall all be preparing to pay it. Anyhow an aristocracy is not altogether a bad thing, and as we are fast losing the old ones we may as well build up some new ones.

Two Notable Men

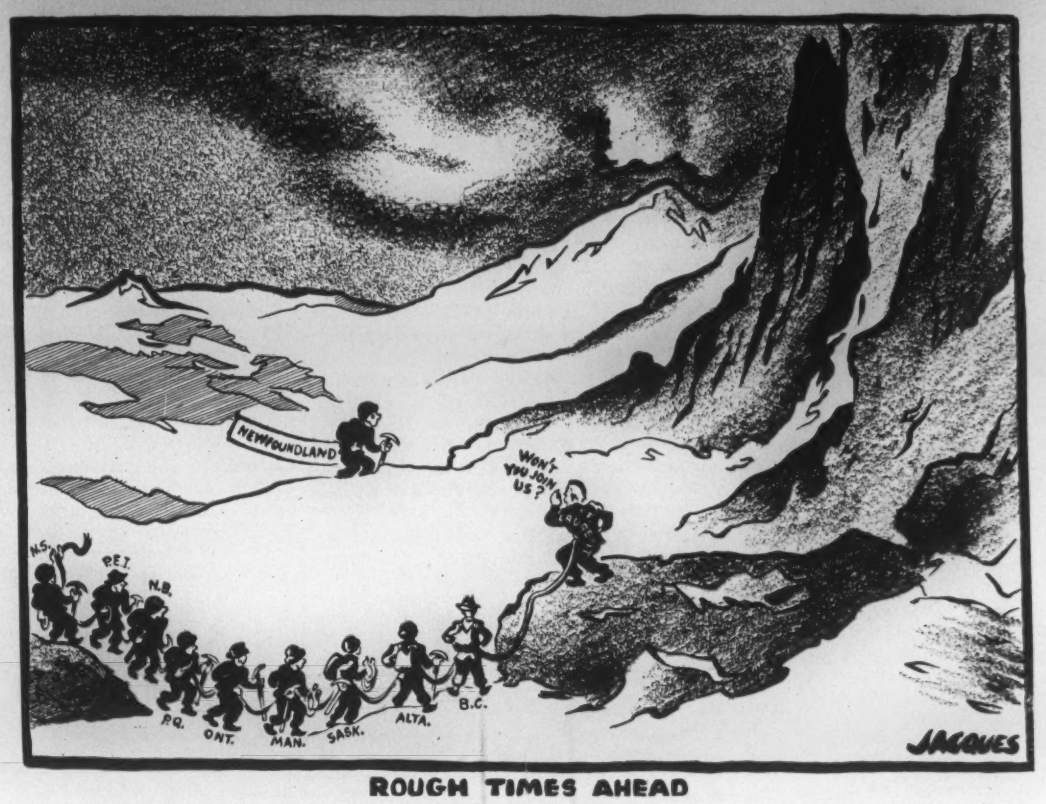
THE death of Professor E. F. Burton, coming just at the completion of a very brilliant scientific career, brings a gratifying reminder that it is possible to achieve worldwide fame and aid materially in the advancement of scientific knowledge without ever expatriating oneself from Canada. Except for some three years of study at Cambridge shortly after graduating, his whole adult life was spent on the campus of Toronto University, where he became Demonstrator in Physics in 1906, and rapidly became known as an investigator of exceptional industry and organizing power. In recent years the development of the electron microscope was largely due to the brilliantly organized work of a Toronto group of which he was the guiding and inspiring head. Nor was he a mere laboratory specialist; he had excellent judgment as to the practical utility of the discoveries in which he engaged (by which we do not mean their money-making qualities), and a notable power of making them comprehensible to the lay mind. He was responsible for bringing into the field of physics investigation scores of the young Canadians who are now doing important work.

The same conclusion, in a very different field, can be drawn from the life of another retired Toronto professor who died a few days earlier. George M. Wrong, born a generation before Professor Burton, was in a real sense the founder of the modern school of Canadian historians who have made Canada so much more interesting a country, not only to Canadians but also to outsiders. His published work in that field ranges over more than thirty years, and like Professor Burton he left a notable group of successors largely trained under his guidance.

Script-Writer's Art

ONE of the saddest things about radio, and there are many sad things, is the fact that a script once performed upon the air is ordinarily useless for any further performance. This gives to products of the script-writer's art a degree of impermanence which is probably not equalled by any other form of communication; even a sermon, while it should not be used a second time in the same church, can always be repeated to another congregation. Such impermanence does not encourage the artist to do his most careful work. That which is never going to be repeated is very likely to be unrepeatable.

Mr. Lister Sinclair is an artist in script-writing who has to some extent overcome this condemnation of the once-only. Some of his scripts have actually been repeated several times, notably the one entitled "A Play on Words," which with several others is now obtainable in book form under that name (Dent, $3.50). This particular script won him an award at the Columbus Radio Conference of 1945, and others have received international honors since. The reason is obvious enough; he knows how to tell a story clearly and dramatically, but in addition to that he has an exceptional sense of *sound*—and sound is the only thing that the script-writer has to make his effects with.



ROUGH TIMES AHEAD

It is impossible to read these scripts without imagining them as coming over the air, to people who can only hear them, and have to do everything else for themselves. The amazing thing is how Mr. Sinclair leaves so little for them to do. The radio is a highly concentrated art-form; it has to get its effect very rapidly or not at all. It has no room, he seems to think — and he is probably right, — for the purely literary kind of poetic language; it must say what has to be said in the plainest and shortest sentences. The weightiest item in this book is a version of "Oedipus the King"; it reads unimpressively, because it has not the elevation of language that we expect in such a subject, but it keeps the story moving, keeps the various characters clearly separated in the mind of the audience, sounds natural, and must have given its hearers a much better idea of what the play is about than, for instance, the recent performance of "Hamlet." In other words, script-writing is a very special art, and Mr. Sinclair is one of its best practitioners, not only in Canada but on this radio-harried continent.

A True Upper House

THE current dispute in Great Britain over the delaying powers of the House of Lords has brought into very clear light the danger of any political system in which the whole power of the state is vested, without possibility of appeal, in a single chamber elected by the citizens perhaps five years earlier and on issues and in situations having nothing to do with the problems which have subsequently arisen. The great function of the second chamber is not to legislate on its own account, but to compel the elected chamber to appeal to the electors before enacting something which there is serious reason to suppose the electors may not desire.

This is a function which urgently needs to be performed by somebody. It is not a desirable function for the Crown, because it involves the exercise of a degree of discretionary power beyond what should be asked of the monarch or his representative, and because an error in the exercise of it would involve embarrassment between the Crown and the government; a vote of non-concurrence by an upper house involves no embarrassment to anybody even if the electors support the government in the ensuing election. In Canada, with the Crown represented by a Governor General and with a growing tendency to treat him as a mere rubber stamp of the government, it is quite unthinkable that he should withhold his signature from any Act passed by the Commons no matter what he thinks the electors feel about it.

The question of this need for a delaying and appeal-ordering chamber will some day become urgent in Canada as it is already in Great Britain; and the point we want to make is that the Canadian Senate will then be in an infinitely poorer position to make an effective stand in support of the case for an upper house than the House of Lords is at the present time. The Senate contains a number of able men, and does much useful work, but for the purpose of the great function which we are now considering its structure is absolutely and completely wrong. In any real conflict with a House of Commons of leftist inclination it would not have a leg to stand on except the fact that its powers are prescribed by the B.N.A. Act, and the chances are that it would be "reformed" out of effective existence while the country was still in its leftist mood and before it had a chance to invoke the sober second thought of the people. What we need is a Senate whose power rests on the respect and confidence of the Canadian people much more than on some clauses of the B.N.A. Act; and that Senate we have not at present got. What we have instead is a pension system for retired Liberal politicians.

Let the Fon Have His Fun

IS NOT the United Nations possibly biting off more than it has a right to chew, when it decides that it is improper for the Fon of Bikom, in the British Cameroons, to have one hundred and twenty wives? Freedom of religion is one of the basic principles of the Charter, and a United Nations which includes half-a-dozen Mohammedan states cannot possibly set up monogamy as a condition of membership.

We doubt not that the people of Bikom have a deep-rooted religious belief that it is the duty of their ruler to have as many wives as the condition of the exchequer will allow him to maintain, and that it would be highly un-Bikoming in him not to do so. He may indeed determine by his own authority what his religion requires of him in this matter—a situation for which there is good precedent in the case of Henry VIII and other princes. Or the climatic, military, social or demographic conditions of Bikom (about which we are very obscure) may make such an arrangement necessary for the safety or peace of the state. There may be an enormous surplus of females in Bikom, whom nobody except the Fon can afford to marry.

We are not prepared to have any Canadian troops used in the disestablishment of the Bikom harem. And we are worried lest an international organization which concerns itself about one ruler having too many wives might get to concerning itself about other rulers who have too few. The Fon of Canada has no wives at all; but it is by his own choice and his own sense of duty that he is in that condition, just as it is by the choice and sense of duty of the Fon of Bikom that he is in his very different one. First thing you know the United Nations will be objecting to bachelor prime ministers.

Newfoundland

NEXT Thursday, July 22, people will go to the polls in Newfoundland for another vote, this time on a straight issue between joining Canada and going back to some form of independent responsible government. In the balloting six weeks ago rather more people voted for responsible government than for joining Canada, but neither got a clear majority because of the surprisingly large number who voted for going on with the present "Commission of Government" appointed from Britain. Now this third choice has been dropped from the ballot, and a close vote is expected because most people who voted for Commission of Government last time (and against independence) are likely this time to vote for Confederation (and against independence again).

At this eleventh hour we should like to repeat what we said just over a year ago, when a Newfoundland group went to Ottawa to find out what terms Canada would offer:

"We believe that if Newfoundland joined Canada both could gain. Newfoundlanders would get a higher and steadier standard of living and an assured political independence within the Canadian constitution. What Canadians would gain would be less tangible: large natural resources that might become valuable, the political and social unity of the northern half of this continent, and the strategic unity of its northern defences."

On Quote Marks

WE WISH to enter a protest, in which we hope to have the support of some of our fellow-editors, against a practice in the typing of the English language (on typewriters) which is becoming more and more prevalent among producers of "copy" for publication, and which is apparently being taught by many educationists in this fair Dominion. We refer to the practice of detaching quote-marks from the quoted words to which they ought to be attached, by the insertion of a space between the quote-mark and the word.

In printing, two different characters are always used, one for the quote-mark which precedes the quotation (and which is now referred to by broadcasters and other readers-out-loud as "quote"), and the other for the quote-mark which follows the quotation (and which is referred to as "unquote"). At an early stage in the development of the typewriting machine it was decided that in a strictly limited keyboard carrying only 84 characters this differentiation was unnecessary, and the work could be done by a single character which would face neither right, as the "quote" does in type, nor left, as the "unquote" does, but would be straight up and down.

The quote-mark in typewriting contains in itself, therefore, no indication of whether it is a quote or an unquote—whether it introduces or terminates the quotation. That question is determined solely by its position; if it is close to the word which follows it it is a quote, if it is close to the word which precedes it it is an unquote.

The putting of a space between the quote-mark and the word it belongs to completely abolishes this differentiation, and it is impossible to tell (except by remembering whether there has or has not been a previous quote-mark somewhere back in the paragraph) whether the mark in question should be represented in printing by a quote or by an unquote. Now linotype operators and other compositors are extremely intelligent persons, but it is unreasonable to expect them to remember what happened in this respect several lines, or perhaps several sentences, before the point at which they have arrived. We therefore implore all contributors to SATURDAY NIGHT to abandon, if they have ever acquired it, this silly and useless habit. When they have typed what they intend to be set up by the printer as a quote, introducing a quotation and therefore facing right, let them proceed immediately to type the following word, without wasting time and energy and paper by putting in a quite unnecessary and confusing blank space. When they come to the end of the quotation, let them put the quote-mark immediately after the last word. Everybody will be grateful.

MR. KNOW-IT-ALL

I HAVE opinions, settled ones, on Lit'rature and Art,
On Politics, Religion, Social Ways.
I like to pass them in review the while I muse apart,
In case a doubtful one might meet my gaze.
But never do I find
One false or ill-designed.

So you may understand by this how deeply I am hurt
When critics mock my judgment or my taste,
And even PROVE by argument how spineless and inert
Such views, by ancient prejudice encased.
Do I accept the proof?
No, sir, I raise the roof!

For these opinions of mine are honey on my tongue,
The pretty little sweethearts of my life,
And I have loved and cherished them since ever I was young.
—I hate the surly critics ingeminating strife.
Out on the graceless crew!
I'll still pretend they're true.

J. E. M.

Labor Standards Of World Reviewed At Conference In San Francisco

By NORMAN S. DOWD

As a member of the Canadian delegation to the 31st session of the International Labor Conference, held in San Francisco from June 17 to July 10, the writer, who is Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor, was able to see the proceedings at close range. He believes that peace depends to a considerable extent upon the success of the I.L.O. in improving labor standards and economic conditions throughout the world.

Mr. Dowd feels that the work of the Conference reached a high level of achievement and that definite progress was made in the direction of the basic objectives of social justice and international peace.

WE talk a great deal about "one world," and the necessity of promoting understanding and goodwill among men through international cooperation. No one who has not had some experience with international gatherings has any adequate idea of the almost insuperable problems which stand in the way because of differences of race, language, and outlook. Some racial groups think logically and can aim directly at an objective; others run into dead ends of prejudice and emotion, and still others can see and understand nothing beyond their own borders.

The truism that most grown-ups are still children at heart takes on almost a tragic significance when representatives from nearly sixty nations come together and try to work out proposals for legislation, to settle disputes which may lead to war, or to deal with other international issues.

In one highly important respect, however, the International Labor Conference, which concluded its 31st session at San Francisco on July 10, is different from other international assemblies. The United Nations and most of its agencies are made up of representatives of governments, and the voice of the people is expressed only indirectly, if at all. The International Labor Organization, of which the Conference is a part, provides for representation of governments, employers, and workers, and the whole organization is kept close to reality by the participation of all three groups.

It may be desirable to refresh the memory of readers with respect to the I.L.O., which was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, and has carried on through war and peace ever since. It consists of a Governing Body, with 32 members, 16 representing governments, and 8 each for employers and workers; an International Labor Office, which is the permanent secretariat, and the Conference, which meets annually, and is comparable to a parliament or legislature.

Canadian delegation to the I.L.O. Conference at San Francisco: left to right, first row: Miss Edith Hardy, Miss Jean Robertson, Paul Goulet, Harry Taylor, Percy R. Bengough, Mrs. Bengough; back row: John K. Starnes, J. B. Ward, Major A. E. Wood, H. W. Macdonnell, N. S. Dowd, John Mainwaring, Albert Deschamps, J. C. Adams and G. R. Currie.

"Speech from the Throne"

A session of the Conference provides an opportunity for the delegates to give addresses on a wide range of subjects, on pretext of discussing the Director-General's Report. This is like the Speech from the Throne, and most delegates talk about conditions in their own countries.

The plenary assemblies of the Conference are like meetings of our House of Commons, and, as in Parliament, most of the work is done by committees. Elaborate reports on the various items on the agenda are prepared in advance by the Office, and include information obtained from governments, discussions of the issues involved, and proposals for draft recommendations or conventions. The latter term applies to a form of treaty which must first be approved by the Conference, and then is referred to the governments for ratification by the adoption of whatever legislation may be necessary. The governments are obligated to report annually as to what it has done to enforce a convention which it has ratified.

The 31st session opened on June 17, in the War Memorial Opera House, a part of San Francisco's Civic Centre, where the United Nations Charter was signed three years ago. Mr. Justin Godart, an I.L.O. veteran, and the representative of the French government on the Governing Body of the I.L.O., was elected Chairman of the 31st session; the three Vice-Chairmen, nominated by their groups, were Nurallah Sumer, a government delegate from Turkey; H. C. Oersted, the employers' delegate from Denmark, and Percy R. Bengough, the workers' delegate from Canada.

At the opening ceremonies, David A. Morse, head of the United States government delegation, and Acting Secretary of Labor, extended a welcome to the delegates, and read a message from President Truman, in which reference was made to the I.L.O. as an encouraging example of international cooperation. Mr. Morse has been chosen by the Governing Body as the successor to the Director-General, E. J. Phelan, who is retiring at the end of July, having reached the age-limit of 65.

Valuable Review

The report of the Director-General was a document of 128 pages, and provided a valuable review of world conditions in the economic and social spheres, as well as of the activities of the I.L.O. for the previous year. Pointing out that the war had not been legally ended three years after hostilities had ceased, and that there were wide and deep divergencies of opinion between the Allies, even as to the basic nature of the objectives to be pursued, Mr. Phelan nevertheless found hope in the Marshall Plan, and the closer economic relations recently developed in Western Europe.

The economic background of the general situation was discussed under the headings of employment, inflation, wages and output, food supplies, international trade and payments, and similar topics. Trends in social policy involved manpower distribution, migration and displaced persons, freedom of association, social security, workmen's compensation, and problems in the field of agriculture.

Among the most interesting developments reported were the establishment of relationships between the I.L.O., and the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, U.N.E.S.C.O., and the World Health Organization. A Co-ordination Committee, which included the chief executive officers of the various specialized agencies of the United Nations, had been formed at the suggestion of the Economic and Social Council, and this had achieved encouraging results.

The Canadian delegation to this year's conference was headed by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, and the Deputy Minister, Arthur MacNamara, but neither of them was able to attend the session. Canada was ably represented, however, by Paul Goulet, O.B.E., of the Dominion Department of Labor; Major A. E. Wood, head of Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training, National Selective Service; John K. Starnes, of the Department of External Affairs; James Thompson, Deputy Minister of Labor for British Columbia, and G. R. Currie, of the Federal Conciliation Service in British Columbia. The employers' delegate was Harry Taylor, O.B.E., Personnel Manager of the Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited, Toronto, and a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

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His advisers were H. W. Macdonnell, Manager of the Legal Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a deputy member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; Albert Deschamps, O.B.E. of Montreal, also a member of the National Labor Relations Board, and J. C. Adams, K.C., of Toronto, who is General Counsel of the Central Ontario Labor Relations Institute.

The workers' delegate was Percy R. Bengough, C.B.E., President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and a member of the Governing Body. His advisers were Norman S. Dowd, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor; J. B. Ward, C.B.E., Secretary of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, and Romeo Ethier, Treasurer of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor. John Mainwaring and Miss Edith Hardy, of the Department of Labor at Ottawa, and Miss Jean Robertson, of the Vancouver staff, served efficiently as secretaries of the delegation.

Workers and Industry

Apart from the routine committees, dealing with credentials, standing orders, and resolutions, the agenda of this year's conference included a number of subjects for discussion of great importance to the workers and to industry generally. The Committee on Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations attracted more attention than any other and was also the largest, consisting of 80 members. At the 30th session, held last year in Geneva, a resolution calling for the establishment of international machinery to safeguard freedom of association had been adopted. The question was also referred to the I.L.O. by the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly of the United Nations, having been recommended for consideration by both the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor, as involving the general problem of human rights.

The chairman of this committee was the Hon. James Thorn, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada, and head of the government delegation from New Zealand. He handled a difficult task very well. The vice-chairmen were Harry Taylor, the employers' delegate from Canada, and Arthur Roberts, workers' delegate from Great Britain. They were the chief spokesmen for their groups, and deserve warm commendation for the manner in which they carried out their duties.

The Conference adopted a convention recognizing clearly the right of both workers and employers to organize without interference by the public authorities; their organizations shall not be liable to be dissolved or suspended by such authorities, and their organizations may join federations or affiliate with international organizations. Each member of the I.L.O. which adopts the convention must adopt legislation which will ensure protection for the rights involved. The only restriction is that the extent to which the guarantees provided by the convention apply to the armed forces and the police shall be determined by national laws or regulations. ("National" in this sense means federal or state, from the international viewpoint).

Embarrassment

The Committee on the Application of Conventions reviewed reports on the ratification of the 79 conventions adopted at previous sessions, since 1919, and the manner in which the member-states were seeing that they were observed. The situation with respect to Canada and to most of the Federal states is rather embarrassing for their delegates. While the United Kingdom has ratified 35 conventions, France, 34, Belgium, 33 and New Zealand, 30, Canada has ratified only 11, and of these, three were declared ultra vires of the federal government in January, 1937, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. They covered the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week; the provision of weekly rest (one day per week) in industry, and minimum wages. However, the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, is regarded as covering seven maritime conventions, and a convention dealing with statistics on wages and hours of work is covered by the Statistics Act of 1918, without requiring further legislation. Australia has ratified 12 conventions, Switzerland 16, and the United States 5, but the latter joined the I.L.O. only in 1934.

Other committees dealt with employment service organization and vocational guidance; wages and night work for women and young persons. One of the controversial issues in the wages convention was the question of fair wage clauses in public contracts. The convention covers workers employed on contracts concluded between a government and a private employer, but the employers' group felt that it should apply also to workers employed by governments on public works projects.

Canada was well represented on the various committees, Major Wood doing exceptionally good work in connection with vocational guidance. J. C. Adams and J. B. Ward served on the committee on wages; the government representatives being Mr. Thompson and Mr. Currie. Mr. Starnes was the government nominee on the Committee on Freedom of Association, with Mr. Currie as substitute member. Mr. Dowd was a member of the committee on resolutions, and a deputy member of the committees on Freedom of Association and the Application of Conventions. Mr. Ethier was a member of the Committee on Night Work, with Mr. Ward as deputy member. Mr. Macdonnell was associated with Mr. Taylor on the Committee on Freedom of Association, and Mr. Deschamps, of the employers' group, served on the Committees on the Application of Conventions and on Employment Service Organization and Vocational Guidance.

Among the noteworthy delegates to the conference were the Right Hon. George Isaacs, British Minister of Labor and National Service, who dealt frankly with the situation in Europe and the need for the Marshall Plan; Leon Jouhaux, veteran labor leader from France, whose appointment was opposed by several communist spokesmen, but without success; Senator J. F. Briggs, a member of the Executive Committee of the South African Trades and Labor Council; Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and a member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; Senator Elbert D. Thomas, a U.S. government delegate; and J. D. Zellerbach, of San Francisco, the U.S. employers' delegate, who is Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.

Reviewing the work of the Conference, it appears to have reached a high level of achievement. The principle of freedom of association was strongly affirmed, and if the convention is widely adopted, as appears possible in view of the support it received from government delegates, it will be of great advantage to the workers. The organization of a free employment service, with definite provisions for its operation, is covered by a convention, and similar action has been taken with respect to fair wages clauses in contracts, as well as the protection of wages generally. Other subjects on the agenda were handled effectively, and the 31st session of the International Labor Conference concluded with the assurance that definite progress had been made in the direction of its basic objectives of social justice and international peace.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Electors Will Have Plenty To Talk About In Next Four Months

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

NOW that the curtains have rung down on the theatricals of the national conventions, the two major political parties can get down to the rugged business of campaigning, "rushing up and down the land, calling names, heaping blame, and making promises." They'll have competition from a sideline attraction, the Henry Wallace Third Party, but the main fight will be between the Republican and Democratic nominees.

The G.O.P. is going into the fray, definitely better armed from a financial standpoint, but observers who only a fortnight ago were ready to chalk up a Democratic defeat, now say that it is too early to call in the undertaker for that party.

It was the intention of the Republican leadership in Congress to adjourn definitely until the new Congress convenes next January, but President Truman may pull an unwelcome rabbit out of the political hat by calling Congress back to Washington to enact an "adequate" housing bill.

Another domestic issue which the White House may deem of sufficient urgency to warrant congressional study is the continued rise in living costs. This is rated one of the most explosive of campaign issues.

Because of the peculiar concatenation of actions by White House and Congress it is not easy for even an impartial critic to fix the blame for the jettisoning of living-cost controls. Republicans and Democrats will be busy blaming each other while prices soar.

The campaign will be fought out basically on the platforms adopted at Philadelphia. Republicans were able to draw up their campaign promises without fanfare, but because of the objection of Southern Democrats to President Truman's stand on the civil rights issue Democratic platform planning generated considerable controversy.

Washingtonians recall the story of how the late Theodore Roosevelt told a porter to call him five minutes before the train was to pass through the next town. He expected a crowd and wanted to go out on the platform to greet his welcomers.

"Shucks, Mr. President," the porter remarked, "a platform ain't nothing to stand on; you use it to get in on."

You can be sure that no effort will be passed up to "get in" on their respective platforms. A somewhat unusual situation exists this year, in regard to the controversy to be expected on party platforms and legislative records.

Customarily the party controlling the White House controls Congress. Then it can praise its achievements while the minority's main ammunition is to condemn majority evildoing. The situation this fall is similar to that in 1932, only in reverse, when the Republicans had the presidency and the Democrats controlled Congress.

This year the Democrats will praise the President and condemn Congress, while the Republicans can condemn the President and praise their own work in Congress.

The G.O.P. has a real advantage in its healthy war chest. That means mazuma to finance radio appeals, speeches, television broadcasts, speakers, meeting halls, with which to deplore the inadequacy of the Truman and Roosevelt "16 years of misrule."

The Democrats were hindered by a shortage of funds long before the convention, when the party had only a quarter of a million dollars. This is a small sum for a presidential election. And it is far below the $800,000 the Republicans had to kick off the Dewey-Warren campaign.

Into Party Coffers

More funds are constantly pouring into the G.O.P. campaign coffers and party officials believe they will have no difficulty in collecting the three million dollars to which each national committee is limited.

There are no similar reports of liberal givings to the Democratic cause. This was not always so. The Democrats did very well in 1944 when they raised more than 2½ million for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lack of Democratic campaign cash provided the Republicans with a pre-convention issue. President Truman's western swing via train, which he contended was not political, turned into a slam-bang onslaught against the Republican-controlled Congress. Republican leaders accused Mr. Truman of using public funds to further his candidacy for reelection.

Early financial reports indicate that the Republicans will take in more money than they can use in the campaign. Regional party groups already have sizeable chunks of money in hand. The Republican finance committee of Pennsylvania reported a June 1 cash balance of $256,673. Four years ago the Metropolitan New York Republican finance committee took in more than a million and a half dollars.

While the two great parties are having these contrasting financial experiences, the American elector is getting a steady diet of higher and higher prices. And that spells some hot arguments in the Presidential-Congressional elections taking place in November on the cost of living issue alone. There will, of course, be many other subjects for discussion.

Government figures show that living costs have gone up 28 per cent since June, 1946. The Bureau of Agricultural economics reported this week that the price of many food products are not only at an all-time high but probably will go higher.

To see how difficult it will be for the voters who have not already made up their minds to decide how to vote on issues, let us retrace briefly the history of these high prices.

O.P.A.'s Record

O.P.A. did a fairly good job of keeping prices down during the war. That agency was to die on June 30, 1946, unless Congress voted to extend it. This was done at the last minute, but Mr. Truman vetoed the bill, on the grounds that the "watered-down" price control measure was worse than no bill. He charged that it would legalize inflation and merely kid the public.

Democrats in Congress urged him to sign the bill but he vetoed it in spite of them. The Presidential veto killed O.P.A. and prices immediately soared.

Later in the year Congress voted to continue O.P.A. another year, and this time the President signed the extension bill, although he said it was little better than the vetoed bill.

Prices had again risen by that time, and with the backbone of price control broken, they continued to soar. By November of 1946, control after control had been removed and O.P.A. was all but dead. Still prices went up, and they're still climbing.

Whom would you blame for the price debacle? The Democratic President or the Republican Congress? That's a question the voters must decide.

The same sort of "rhubarb" will be threshed out on every act or inaction of Congress. Let's give the record a quick run-through as a preliminary to those American campaign speeches which will assail the ears of radio listeners and seep through the air waves up into Canada.

Foreign policy was the one subject on which the two parties maintained a semblance of cooperation. The European Aid appropriation was lower than Mr. Truman wanted, and reciprocal tariff authority was extended only one year. But the Truman-Marshall foreign policy was not stalemated, and some observers believe it is stopping Stalin.

Domestic legislation was largely a deadlock between a Democratic President and a Republican Congress. Few important Administration proposals became law. Some measures were enacted over Presidential veto. Social welfare proposals which had bipartisan support were delayed as the Republicans hope to control the Executive as well as the legislative branch next year.

Here's what was done on domestic policy. Voted were the following measures: Tax reduction (over veto); extension for 18 months of farm price support loans; rent control extension; increase in certain social security benefits, exclusion of "independent" agents from social security coverage; aid to private housing, which has been criticized as inadequate; antitrust exemption for certain railroad practices; postal pay increase; government pay increase.

What was not done on domestic policy: Federal aid to education; public housing program; long-range farm aid program; margarine tax repeal, Communist registration and control; return of tidelands oil to states; laws against lynching and discrimination; creation of a National Science Foundation; statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; social security expansion; minimum wage increase, general tax revision; medical aid-health insurance; equal rights amendments; change in presidential election system.

This is a most sketchy review of Congressional action on domestic issues, but it does show that the politicals will have plenty to talk about these next four months.

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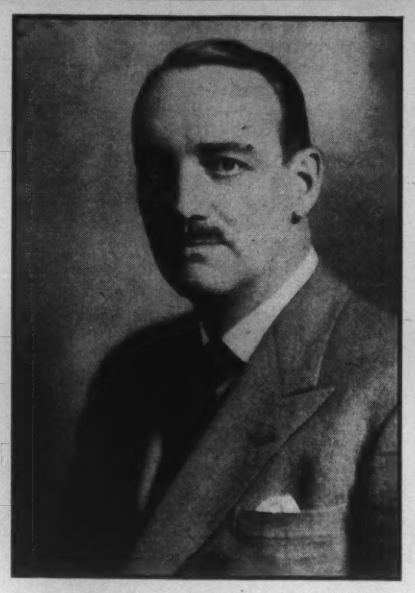

J. G. Glassco, O.B.E., F.C.A., who was recently elected president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. Other officers nominated at the Institute's annual meeting were: G. W. Smith and B. A. Armstrong, vice-presidents; H. E. Crate, secretary, and J. A. Wilson, treasurer.

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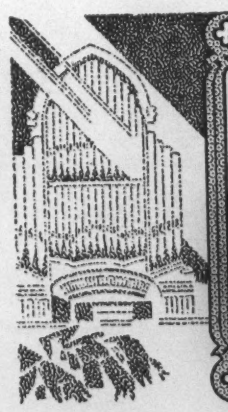

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LIGHTER SIDE

Strictly Non-Grass-Root

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE has been a great deal of insistence lately on the value of grass-root opinion. I don't know just why grass-root opinion should be superior to any other kind, but the general theory seems to be that the only way for a pollster to catch the authentic voice of the nation is to go out into the rural areas and lay his ear as close to the ground as possible. The reader had better be warned therefore, that the following poll does not represent grass-root opinion in any sense, having been collected indiscriminately from people who have lived long enough in the city to get their names in the telephone directory.

A Mrs. Budger, to whom I put the question "Who is your choice as the new leader of the Liberal party?" replied that she had still to make up her mind.

"As far as I can tell," Mrs. Budger said, "the candidates are all fine men, characterized, as Canadian public men should be, by a striking lack of salient features."

"What does alarm me," she continued, "is the introduction of the convention idea into the nomination proceedings. That sort of thing I feel should be left to our neighbors to the south. Surely it is possible to nominate the new Liberal leader in parliamentary committee, without the assistance of drum majorettes, elephants and cow-bell orchestras."

"You don't agree then with Miss Rebecca West that this type of exuberance is a healthy sign and that nothing in national conventions is as good as the ordinary people?" I asked.

"I do not," Mrs. Budger said emphatically. "I think that if the exuberance is carried far enough the ordinary people are just as likely to nominate the drum majorette as the official candidate."

A MR. CROCKER, whom I interviewed next, took the extreme opposite position. "What this country and the Liberal party need," he declared "are a couple of million dollars' worth of whoopdedo. I'd start off the Liberal Convention in August with a nationally advertised beauty contest with the Liberal leadership candidates acting as judges. Then you could have the Quebec section led by Miss Three Rivers and the Ontario section led by Miss Intersection-Bay-and-King. Then I'd have a motor show half a mile long, with maybe a demonstration of the newest radios, refrigerators and electrical equipment. That would bring the public in."

"Maybe the Liberal party would just as soon not remind the public of motor cars, radios, refrigerators and electrical equipment," I pointed out.

"I'm coming to that," Mr. Crocker said. "On the opening day of the convention I'd have the candidates speak to the following resolutions: (a) that the Abbott Austerity Plan be immediately abandoned; (b) that tax exemptions be raised and tax levels lowered; and (c) that the ban on the manufacture and distribution of oleomargarine be permanently lifted. In addition, I would offer a six months' exemption from all income tax as a door-prize to every 200th person entering the Convention Hall. Believe me, if they carried out a few of these ideas it wouldn't matter who got the nomination, the Liberal party would sweep the country anyway."

"LISTEN, I've been waiting fifteen minutes to get my number," an angry female voice broke in. "Don't you know this is a party line?"

"The name is Crocker," Mr. Crocker said genially. "What's yours?"

"None of your business," the female voice snapped.

"Perhaps you would tell us who in your opinion should be nominated leader of the Liberal party at the forthcoming convention," I suggested.

"In my opinion as a Canadian housewife and consumer," the female voice said after a sharp intake of breath, "they're all a bunch of tools of the reactionary Western capitalistic system."

"Lookit who's talking about a party line," Mr. Crocker said.

The intruder was still attacking Mr. Crocker hammer and sickle when I withdrew from the debate. The next person on my list, a Mrs. Dumbell, declared that she was bitterly against the whole idea of a national convention.

"I don't believe in settling the policies of the nations in smoke-filled committee rooms," she said. "If we have to have a party machine, I am in favor of having it on display in the main rotunda."

"Under plexiglass if necessary," she added, "on a revolving turn-table, so that everybody could get a good look at it."

A Mr. Whittaker said that it didn't matter much who was put up at the Liberal Convention, because Mr. King was sure to emerge as Liberal leader anyway.

"But it is well known that only dire emergency would persuade Mr. King to continue his leadership," I pointed out.

"There'll be a dire emergency all right," Mr. Whittaker said cynically, "like the Convention Chairman losing the key to the locker holding the ballot blanks."

MR. POUNTNEY, whom I telephoned next, was all in favor of the Liberal Convention and hoped it would be attended by plenty of national excitement.

"There should be lots of parades," he said, "a big brass band to swing right into action the minute the Manitoba delegation was delivered to Quebec or vice versa. They ought to have the Rainbow Girls as hostesses and everybody should be handed a printed copy of the Convention theme song the minute he enters Convention Hall."

"What theme song would you suggest?" I asked.

"Ha, ha, ha, HA, ha," Mr. Pountney said. "Ha, ha, ha, HA, ha!"

"I beg your pardon," I said.

" 'That's the Woody Woodpecker Song'," Mr. Pountney sang.

"But it doesn't make much sense," I pointed out.

"Ha, ha, ha, neither does the Liberal Party," Mr. Pountney said.

A Mrs. Bigelow, the last person on the list, declared that she had carefully studied the published list of Liberal nominees but had been unable to find the name of her favorite candidate, anywhere.

"Who is your favorite candidate for the Liberal party leadership?" I asked.

"Why, Mr. Hansard," Mrs. Bigelow said. "Whatever do you suppose became of him?"

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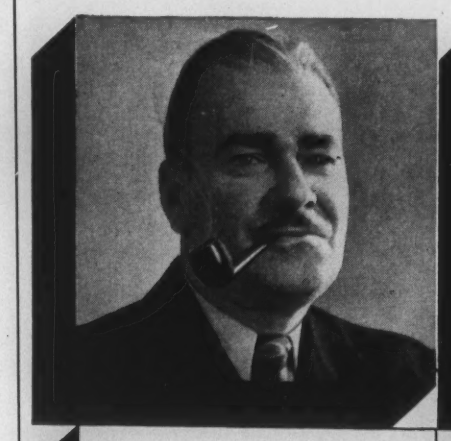

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Post-Grierson Era Of The N.F.B. Has Seen Some Excellent Work

VERY recently I had the opportunity of hearing several of the leaders in the field of educational film production and distribution in the United States express lavish praise for the work of the National Film Board of Canada. Thus I am moved to make some comment on the rather acidulous "Feeling of Rejection" editorial (S.N., June 26).

The fact is that N.F.B. has, in the two years and more since John Grierson left Canada, turned out many a film which might just as aptly be called "a winner without Grierson". The worst legacy which Grierson left those who carried on with the film board was the animosity and suspicion he managed to engender among those who had direct influence upon the fortunes of the board. To my mind no film producer need be ashamed that he inherited even a small part of Mr. Grierson's creative ability. For that ability is recognized wherever documentary films are produced.

But it seems to me to be high time that we dropped this method of sniping at an easy scapegoat. For the post-Grierson era of the National Film Board has been marked by some really excellent production work and, mark this specially, by the development of national distribution patterns which are the envy of audio-visual educationists everywhere.

LACHLAN F. MACRAE
Fort William, Ont.

Better for Grandson

IN THE article on Dominion Income Tax Law by M. L. Gordon (S.N., May 22) appears the statement that "the English people feel that what was good enough for a man's grandfather, is good enough for his grandson." This theory would not explain the liner *Queen Elizabeth*, the Rolls Royce engine, or the Royal Scot locomotive. Indeed, on the very next page of the same issue is the following: "A miniature gas turbine for use in heavy vehicles, only 7 inches diameter and 5 feet long, eliminating engine block, cooling system, clutch and gearbox, will undergo its initial trial after it is taken from its stand at Manchester." I can think of half a dozen excuses but not one good reason for Mr. Gordon's statement. Come on, Canada; buck up!

London, Eng. J. STUART WALKER

While Striding Up and Down

YOUR review of the Churchill book (S.N., June 26) is most effective. But do you realize that the distinctive quality of his writing is oratorical? It is dictated while he, probably, strides up and down the room. Being oratorical, his writing is forthright and extremely agreeable to the reader, but it lacks literary finish. His clauses and sentences need coordination; they are not well organized. Nevertheless, his writing, of course, is highly convincing, as are his speeches.

Victoria, B.C. T. A. RICKARD

No Formal Grammar

IT IS to be hoped that the article "Fount of English Drying Up" (S.N., July 3) will reach some of the men—those matters seem always to be in the hands of men—responsible for clearing up the curriculum of the elementary schools. I know nothing of schools outside Montreal and may therefore be harboring unjust thoughts. The situation here, however, is that those in authority on the Montreal board for the Protestant schools have decreed that the teaching of formal English grammar is unnecessary.

What then can universities expect from their students?

Montreal, Que. JAMES MURRAY

The Psalmist's Idea

I DISAGREE with Arthur Stringer and your correspondent from Vedder Crossing, B.C., (S.N., April 17, July 3). The twenty-third psalm has a spiritual and not a physical meaning when it says: "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," and all the rest of those beautiful lines of true poetry. They refer to the spiritual kingdom and should inspire everyone to effort—that is, effort to learn God's plan and purpose for them. The idea of "debilitating ease" is not the idea of the psalmist, and in the midst of war men have found an inner peace, because of this psalm, that has nothing to do with physical inertia.

London, Ont. RENA CHANDLER

Job for Mountbatten

THE week before I read in the daily press that Lord Mountbatten, who retired June 21 as Governor-General of India, was out of a job and had no immediate prospects, SATURDAY NIGHT carried a good suggestion for his future employment.

In your article "Red Sickle to Cut Swath in Far East" (S.N., July 3) appeared this paragraph: "There is one man who can handle the Communist situation in Malaya—Lord Mountbatten of Burma. He is respected in Malaya, and his prestige is high elsewhere in South-East Asia. If he can be persuaded to return to his old headquarters at the Cathay skyscraper in Singapore, South-East Asia can be saved from Communism."

But there is a catch and it is Lord Mountbatten himself. Last week when he called at the Admiralty he was told that they had no job for him but to call back in a year. He intends to do so for "I am a sailor."

Anyway, for a year there is SATURDAY NIGHT's suggestion for the British Foreign Office to cogitate.

Halifax, N.S. JAMES G. WRAGGE

ED. NOTE: Later last week it was announced that 48-year-old Rear Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma had been appointed to the post of flag officer commanding the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean Fleet. He will assume command next October.

Medical Red Tape

YOUR writer of the article on the national health scheme (S.N., July 3) mentioned that one of the medical profession's objections to state medicine was the tedious red tape that such a system involved. That may be so but the example given—the red tape of army medical procedure—was wrong.

The medical forms used in the services, kept to a minimum in number, were nearly exemplary for directness, clarity and conciseness. Ex-medical officers will tell you that too. They ought to know for they were the ones who invented them.

Calgary, Alberta T. D. PEACOCK

Canada's Air Defence

MAJOR SEVERSKY, the famed exponent of defence and warfare by air power who was quoted by your correspondent Eric T. Williams (S.N., June 26), would certainly approve of Wilfrid Eggleston's recent comment: "For the first time Canada is spending more on her air force and fleet air arm than on either the navy or army" (S.N., July 3).

On the other hand, if Canada is to be first in meeting that "only one possible aggressor", as Mr. Claxton announced, the three bomber squadrons (one permanent, two auxiliary) and the few interceptor auxiliary squadrons will hardly be more than a diversion and probably not even enough to give the aggressor's real enemy, the U.S., time to get going.

Furthermore, to paraphrase Mr. Claxton again, if Canada's armed forces will be used only in association with friendly great powers, with, presumably, U.S. aircraft flying from Canadian bases eventually anyway, why not let them get based here now? Canada's ambitious air defence program would be improved as a result and would probably count for something when and if the chips actually go down.

And if the chips never do go down? Who knows but what such a sensible, firm cooperative defence measure might be the fact which could make that "only one possible aggressor" change his mind?

North Bay, Ont. TED WALKER

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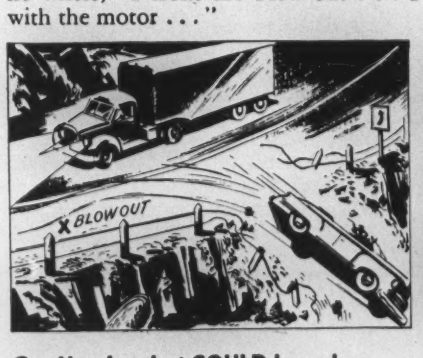
"Cyclamen," a floral study by veteran British artist Augustus John. John is famous for his brisk portraits but he occasionally paints flowers and landscapes. This canvas is in the Massey Collection of British Painting which was presented to Canada's National Gallery.

1. **Sudden blowouts can occur** at the worst possible moment, as this motorist of Calgary, Alta., well knows. "While travelling at a high rate of speed," he writes, "a front tire blew out . . . I thought something had gone wrong with the motor . . ."



2. **Here's what COULD have happened**—The blowout might have thrown the car off the road, or swerved it head-on into a truck!

3. **Here's what ACTUALLY happened**—thanks to Goodyear LifeGuards. "My car didn't even swerve," writes the driver. He pulled up to a safe, smooth stop.

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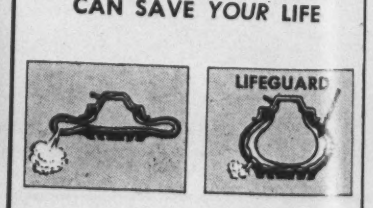

1. Ordinary tubes have but one air chamber. If tire blows out, tube blows too. Instantly both tire and tube go flat, frequently throwing car out of control.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

CCF Government For Moderation As Election Reduced Majority

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

NOW that the results of the Saskatchewan election are known, we've been told what the C.C.F. government plans to do in its second term of office. Strangely enough, there is nothing very radical in the program described by Premier T. C. Douglas. It is so moderate, in fact, that most of the government's opponents cannot believe it. For it was generally believed by them that the C.C.F. had extensive plans for further socialization of our province.

In a nutshell, the C.C.F. will devote its activities largely to raising the general income of Saskatchewan people and providing a higher standard of living for everyone. This is to be done in two ways: through stimulating agricultural production and the development of the province's natural resources.

The C.C.F. program calls for a crop insurance plan and marketing of coarse grains through the Canadian Wheat Board; prepaid health services for everyone, irrespective of their individual ability to pay; keeping Saskatchewan free from industrial disputes by protecting and advancing the rights of labor; assisting in the exploration and development of natural gas and oil; and extension of educational facilities.

It may be that the C.C.F. had a lot of drastic things in mind had the government been returned with an overwhelming majority. But with a sharp reduction in members (47 C.C.F., five Liberals in 1944; 31 C.C.F., 18 Liberals and one Progressive Conservative now), Premier Douglas perhaps figures that a less extreme program may keep the C.C.F. in power longer. It is obvious, from the results of the June election, that a large number of Saskatchewan people are not pleased with the C.C.F.'s so-called "progressive" legislation.

The C.C.F. government will continue to encourage private enterprise, provided it is not monopolistic. But there is to be no truce in its fight against the economic forces "which exploit the people." The socialization of farmers' land has never been considered.

As for government in business, the premier tells us the C.C.F. is interested only in power, bus transportation, telephones, insurance, natural gas and the development of certain resources. No thought has ever been given to entering the retail business.

Hospitalization

Alberta, like Saskatchewan, is going in for prepaid hospitalization although there is little similarity between the two plans. In the Foothills' province, the Blue Cross scheme sponsored by the Alberta Hospitals Association began operating July 2. As yet it provides hospitalization only in Edmonton and Calgary. The plan is voluntary. Rates are $1 per single person or $2 per family, regardless of size, per month. Hospitalization is covered for a period up to 21 days.

In Saskatchewan, everyone pays an annual per capita tax of $5 ($30 per family) to the government. The plan, which provides public ward accommodation for an indefinite period, is compulsory.

Grasshopper Menace

Grasshoppers are on the rampage in Saskatchewan, and damage to crops is the highest since 1940. That year it was estimated at $14,000,000. These tiny, winged insects are also raising havoc in southern Alberta. But Manitoba farmers thus far have been spared from their ravages. The main weapon being used to combat them in the three provinces is poison baiting.

While farmers in southwestern Saskatchewan have been the hardest hit, the infested areas are spreading. Heavy outbreaks have occurred in western Saskatchewan and around Saskatoon, Rosetown, Kerrobert, and Herschel. The 'hoppers are active in more than 200 of the province's 600 municipalities. The damage to crops varies, from 10 to 50 per cent in some areas.

Grain via Churchill

Long regarded as a "white elephant," the Hudson Bay route is expected to pay its way this year for the first time since trial wheat cargoes were shipped to Britain in 1931.

Proponents of this northern sea lane are hoping to export about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat this fall, twice the amount shipped last year. Several cargoes of lumber and such commodities as sodium sulphate, horse meat, seeds, poultry and furs will also go to Europe.

But if Churchill is to become a permanent factor in the economic life of western Canada, it must be the centre of two-way traffic. Last summer 15 freighters from Britain steamed into the harbor to pick up the 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. While this represented an all-time high in export grain, the import situation was very discouraging. Only one of the incoming vessels carried cargoes totalling less than 200 tons.

The prospects are that more goods will be imported this summer. Orders have already been placed for British cars, trucks, tractors and bicycles. Such articles as window glass, chinaware, hardware, liquor and confectionery are also to be brought from the United Kingdom. At least two of the ships from Britain will carry cargoes, perhaps more.

The big obstacle to be overcome to make Churchill self-supporting is the short shipping season. Ordinarily it opens late in July and closes two months later. Two secondary obstacles are the lack of warehouse facilities, and the very high rate of marine insurance on ships and goods that enter the Hudson Bay.

Cattle Rustling

One phase of the Old West has been revived in the ranch country of southwestern Saskatchewan, but cattle breeders there aren't happy about it. You can hardly blame them! For cattle rustling has made a reappearance, with the high prices for beef in the United States.

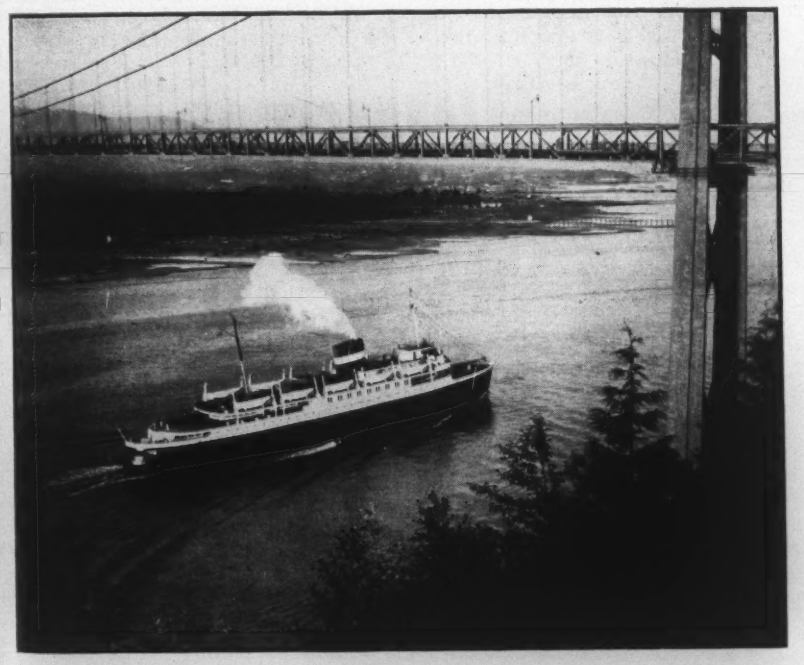
The losses haven't been great. In some cases the thefts reported turned out to be strays which wandered across the border and were picked up by dishonest ranchers. Yet all this represents a loss in income to Canadian stockmen.

Special R.C.M.P. patrols are shortly to be placed along the border to check this unlawful traffic.

Combines to U.S.

An industry that put $3,319,000 in the pockets of Saskatchewan farmers in 1947 is now taking a beating. Last year 650 combines and 1,950 crew members crossed into the United States, to assist with harvesting operations. This summer, because of poor crops in some states and the short harvesting season expected, only 220 outfits and 650 workers are needed.

The drop in revenue to the province's farmers will be over $2,200,000, which is no small change.



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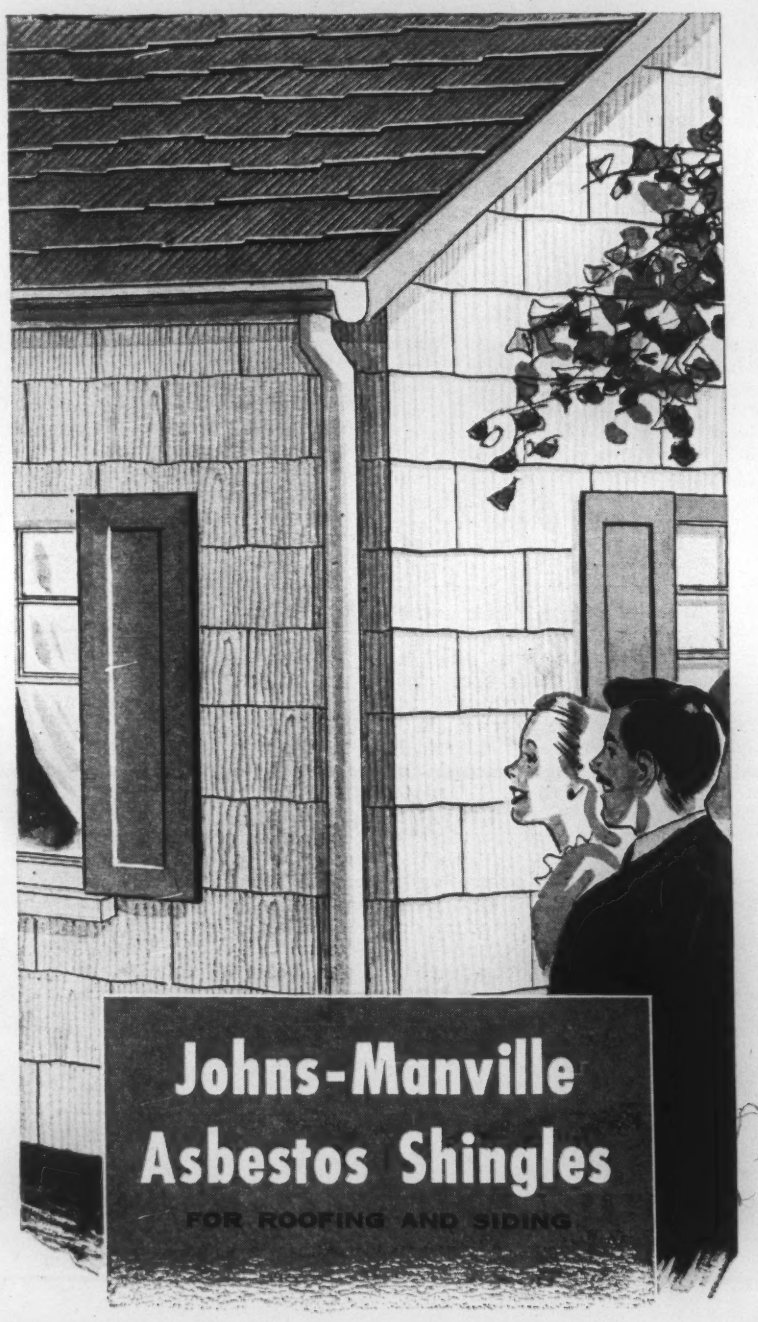

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MARITIMES LETTER

How The Liberal Tidal Wave Ran In New Brunswick Election

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

THERE is some question whether the funeral arrangements that the C.C.F. has already made for N.B.'s Prog.-Con. party may not be a trifle premature. Anyway, the Liberals, who seem less assured that the corpse will not yet sit up, haven't rushed in as pallbearers. It is the C.C.F. party which, wisely or not, they still regard as the pluckable thorn in the side, not the cancerous cell.

Maybe they read the recent election figures the more accurately. It's a little hard to see where the C.C.F. found therein the comfort they profess. The average Liberal vote, as compared with 1944, was up 295 (to 6177); the P.C. down 835 (from 4862); and the C.C.F. practically stationary (at 1664). The C.C.F. chose to take a chance on only 20 seats this time, however; so presumably if they had contested the 41 they did before, their average vote would have declined. The outward rancor of their post-mortem is also something not usually associated with inward confidence. Although it must be conceded that the spectacle of the loser rushing up to the net and crowning the victor with catgut is sometimes more refreshing to the spectator, and, one suspects, fundamentally more honest on the part of the vanquished, than sportsmanship.

What accounted for the Liberal "sweep"? (Or maybe "tidal wave" would be a safer simile for the victor, anyway, to toy with—with its suggestion of inundating irresistibly and then rushing back to the sea, as capriciously as it came.) It is doubtful if many people really thought that "Life with MacNair" would be much different from "Life with MacKay". Except for the Prog.-Cons.' avowed desire for another Dominion-Provincial conference and clefts that went little deeper than phraseology, their platforms had almost the features of identical twins. (The electorate seemed to think the features of the C.C.F. platform weren't mobile enough, and what *is* this obsession with automobile insurance?)

Nor can the victory—I guess that's the best word, after all—be explained by either exceptional magnetism or repulsion of leadership personality. Mr. MacNair is a keen, competent, likable gentleman, but the sort of person who, if he came to call on you, you'd automatically usher into the front room. And in his formal speech he is given to booming oratorical spondees and an exaggerated emphasis on even the definite article, which makes for clarity but carries the suggestion sometimes of reading from a primer. Mr. MacKay would be an easier guy to talk to over your back fence (despite a background of means, for which his opponents blistered him as if it were smallpox), but his public utterance has a sort of fumbling quality, as if he were working with a tool he wasn't quite sure of. And most of this campaign was waged by printed word or radio, not personal contact.

It seems unlikely that the Liberal "machine" (odd word from totalitarian lips) had as much to do with it as the C.C.F. insinuated. Nor does their charge that the Libs. and the Prog.-Cons. are secretly married ring true. Not in the Maritimes.

What probably accounted for the victory as much as anything was the general feeling beforehand that it was assured. When this congenital desire to be on the bandwagon someday comes up against the perhaps stronger human liking of change for change's sake, it's anyone's guess which of the two opposition parties will fall into the grave it has dug for the other.

Incidentally, the C.C.F. do seem to have fastened on one legitimate bugaboo—the N.B. ballot. You are given a separate ballot by each party, bearing the names only of that particular party's candidates. You may vote a straight ticket on one of these, or you may cross off any or all of the names thereon and write in their place names from another slate—being careful, of course, that substituted names appear *somewhere*, and watching your arithmetic that the total of candidates voted for doesn't exceed the number to be elected. Or, if you like, you may ask for a plain strip of paper and roll your own.

Liquor Plebiscite

If the N.B. affair was as dull as a thrown fight, no one could say that the P.E.I. Liquor Plebiscite, characterized as it was by the peculiar vehemence of those attempting to proscribe for others what has no appeal for themselves, and by the emergence of those old warriors, Fair Play, Church Member, and A Woman. (By a curious twist, the Commission which administers liquor laws in P.E.I. is itself an actively campaigning temperance unit.) Boosters of the new Act were comparably inarticulate, except to balance with the "blessing" of the wine such scriptural quotations as dubbed it "the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps". But their opponents really had a field day whittling representative voices down to "handfuls", alluding to their "sisters in torment", and showing a knowledge of obscure reference hitherto unencountered outside a Ph.D. thesis.

Most temperance federations chose to stand or fall on the old tenet, "Figures Don't Lie". The truth is, of course, that nothing can lie with such a straight face as figures. To juxtapose figures for increased liquor sales with figures for the upswing in bigamy, say, has no more real logic than to suppose that greater shellfish production is now due to each clam having a nightly toddy.

Prohibition Is Impossible

At first, the government, chastened by the memory of how this perennial battle has riven legislatures, upset governments, and generally plagued administration for the last 100 years, and driven to stage it only because both P.C.'s and C.C.F.ers had promised it in *their* platforms, chose merely to referee. But at the last moment, Premier Jones (whose boiling point is notoriously low, especially when the autonomy of his Island is threatened) jumped into the ring himself. He nutshelled the truth that prohibition is impossible even if proper. He went so far as to remind campaigners from outside the province that though it would be unseemly to prosecute the cloth, they were violating an Island statute just the same. He suggested to other outside bodies that they might be better occupied minding their own affairs.

The chief concern was that the verdict should be definitive (otherwise respect for enforcement would be less, and an ambiguity in the phrasing of the voting regulations might conceivably be used as a pretext to set it aside). The chief surprise was that it was—2 to 1. The drys polled their lowest vote ever—despite the fact that their ranks were swelled by the farmer of Mr. Jones' acquaintance who got his rum cheaper and handier when it was "landed on the shore", and by the bootlegger who kidded his rector that for once they were on the same side of the fence. Perhaps happiest of all over the verdict for legal permit was the majority of doctors, who were a little queasy about even technical perjury under the old script system.

By the way, it seems that many a false word is spoken in jest. Premier Jones has "clarified" his advice to Newfoundland to stay out of Confederation lest it get the same deal P.E.I. got. What he really meant was, "If Newfoundland were to join Canada, they would get a kind of service which would be hard to equal. It is a mighty good thing to belong to Canada."

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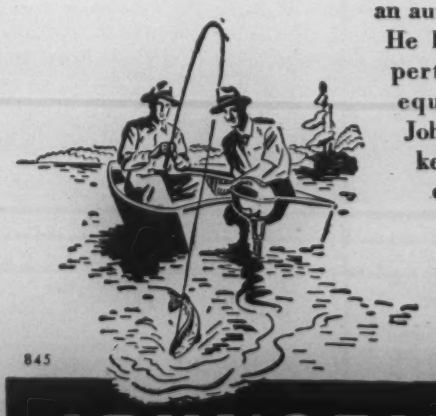
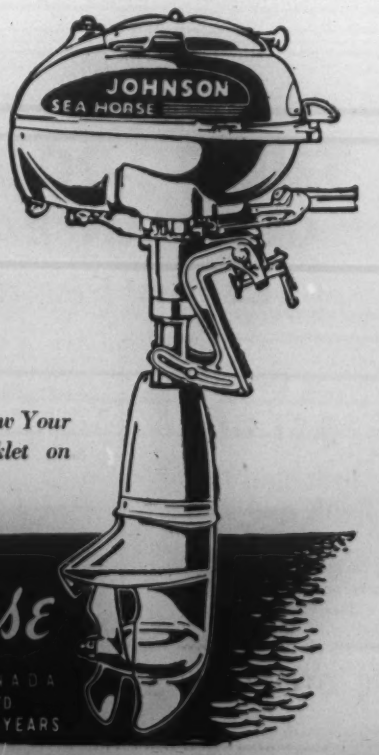

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SPORTING LIFE

Baseball, Boxing and Bickering

By KIMBALL McILROY

IN A RECENT issue of Canada's finest weekly, one of this department's esteemed colleagues, J. N. Harris, takes us good-naturedly to task for certain allegedly incorrect details in a recent exposé of baseball's fatuous anti-curveballists. Specifically, Mr. Harris objects to our explanation of *why* a thrown baseball curves, which he claims to be based upon unsound scientific grounds.

Now it may be, it may be. This publication employs other persons, of unique and specialized talents, when it wants something scientific explained. However, scientist or no scientist, we won't buy Mr. Harris' alternative theory for curving balls, which involves comparison with such esoteric objects as gyroscopes. Not for one minute. In fact, we cherish a secret suspicion that Mr. Harris doesn't know which way a spinning baseball *will* curve. (Though we are somewhat disarmed by the fact that he accepts the basic thesis that a ball can be made to curve. Many don't.)

To recap quickly, our theory was (and is) that when a ball is thrown with a lateral spin, one side is automatically moving forward faster than the other and therefore sets up a greater resistance to the air, and therefore there is more pressure against that side than against the other, and therefore the ball moves away from that side and toward the more slowly spinning side.

Now it is a fact, Harris or no Harris, McIlroy or no McIlroy, that the ball does curve in that direction. Generations of pitchers have discovered this to be true. A right-handed pitcher most easily throws a ball which curves to his left: that is, *away* from a right-handed batter. This is because his most natural curve is one which rolls off the outside of his first finger. (Anybody following all this?) This, again, is why managers like to have right-handed pitchers throwing against right-handed batters, and vice versa—it is easier to hit a ball curving in toward you than one curving out away from you.

Let's look at Mr. Harris' theories, such as they are. He says that a baseball spins because it is in effect a gyroscope and that a gyroscope, on meeting resistance, tends to move off at right angles to its previous direction. Maybe so. You won't find any refutation here, not concerning gyroscopes, which are a mystery to this department, always have been, and always will be. (There's something that *could* be an optical illusion, so far as we're concerned.) But baseballs are no mystery.

Let's try to make it clear this way: a spinning baseball, if it should hit a brick wall, would act exactly like a wheel and tend to bounce or "roll" away in the direction that it was turning. But if it *didn't* hit a wall, it would *curve* in just the *opposite* direction.

If you agree, Mr. Harris, then we might buy that gyroscope nonsense. If you don't, you're crazy. Or somebody is.

THERE has been a certain amount of fight news recently, none of it particularly exciting. In Toronto, Arthur King and Billy Thomson were all set to go twelve rounds for the lightweight championship of the British Empire when something happened. Just what, this department would hesitate to guess. Ostensibly, the reason for the cancellation of the fight was Thompson's manager's insistence upon an American referee and at least one American judge. This seems a little odd in view of an Englishman's traditional opinion of American sportsmanship, but might possibly be valid. Huntman may have had in mind the extraordinary success of a previous visitor from the Old Country, Phil Scott, who won any number of fights by the simple expedient of lying flat on the canvas, holding his tummy, and screaming "Foul!"

On the other hand, the fact that the proposed bout was arousing virtually no popular enthusiasm may have had a little to do with the cancellation. Thompson had been guaranteed something like six thousand dollars for his efforts, and the source of all this mazoola may not have been visible to anyone concerned as the night of the fight rolled around. That's neither here nor there, of course, but it does seem too bad that the contest didn't come off. King looks to many people like a very promising boy indeed, but he's never gained much recognition outside Toronto because he's never fought anyone very important. Thompson is rated fairly well up, and a win for King would have meant a lot to him. And a British Empire title, if not perhaps quite the same thing as a world crown, is still considerably better than the undisputed championship of all Toronto.

THE fight in New York, between Arnold Cream and J. L. Barrow, was actually fought (there is some dispute about the employment of that verb) though only after a couple of postponements. Cream, or Walcott, was doing fine right up to the eleventh round when, he alleges, the referee pulled a dirty trick on him by urging him to start fighting. This he did, with deplorable results. Barrow, or Louis, won the fight by a mighty quick knockout and promptly retired, leaving matters in the heavyweight division in a terrible mess.

Just what's going to happen next is not clear at the time of writing. Some interests urge a bout between Walcott and Gus Lesnevitch, current light-heavy title-holder, for the heavyweight title. These two are beyond any question the best of a fairly bad lot, but other interests feel that any heavyweight with the strength and ambition to climb into a ring ought to be allowed a chance, through some sort of an elimination tourney. If this latter group win out, the world is going to be treated to some of the least adept pugilism of recent years, which is saying something. The only one of the bunch who should be allowed even to step into a wet paper bag is Lesnevitch, a good champion in his own class, but history has seen some very sad moments when good light-heavys tried to step up with the big boys.

So far as that goes, the present situation is by no means without parallel. There have been very few really first-rate heavyweights—about one every twenty years. Louis was one, maybe Tunney, certainly Dempsey, then back to Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, and so on. In between there have been such characters as Marvin Hart, Tommy Burns, Jess Willard, Jack Sharkey, and Primo Carnera, willing but by no means wonders.

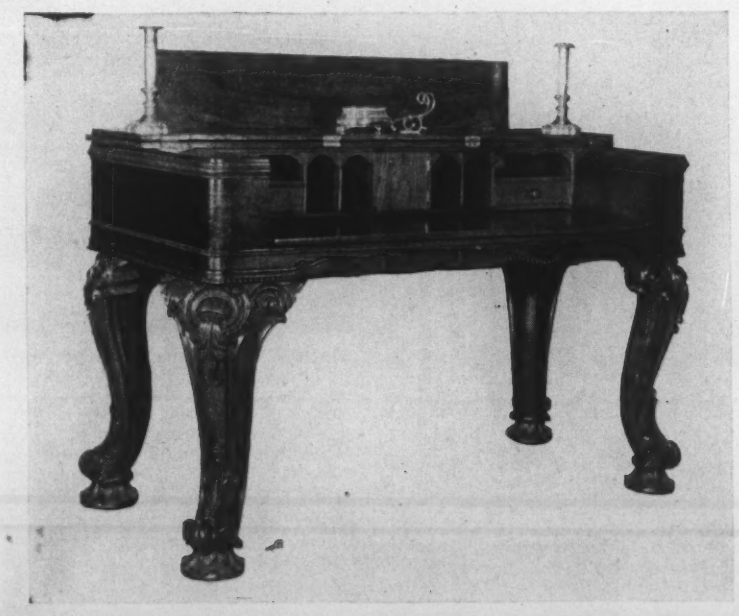
Louis was a good champion, quite possibly the best of the lot, but he has been well-advised to retire. Let's hope he doesn't spoil it all by climbing on the Henry Wallace bandwagon, as it has been hinted he may. If he did that, people might think that Joe Walcott was a heavier puncher than anyone had ever dreamed.

THE late-lamented Winter Olympics were characterized more by vigorous stick-handling and goal-scoring in committee rooms than on the ice. In fact, the bureaucrats who mostly control amateur sport may have won a complete victory, if as was rumored at the time, hockey is dropped entirely from Olympic competition.

It will be a shame if the same thing starts with the coming major Olympic Games. And it looks as if it may have started, too, with a little unpleasantness over a candidate for sculling honors.

One of the most unfortunate things about amateur sport today is the old men who run it. There are exceptions, notable exceptions, but not many of them. What seems to be needed is to allow the actual contestants more of a say in the handling of sports affairs, at the time they're actually competing.

Either that or let's cut out sports entirely, and just stick to wars for amusement and relaxation.



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THE WORLD TODAY

Allies Face Decision To Force Trains Through To Berlin

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

OUR great air-lift, to feed the German population and supply the Allied garrisons in the Western sectors, is maintaining our position temporarily in the German capital. As an exhibition of power and determination before both the German people and the Soviet garrison, it may also be contributing to a final outcome of the struggle more favorable to us.

The Germans in Frankfort are said to be gawking at the enormous operations going on at the Rhine-Main airport there. The Soviets cannot fail to be impressed by the American feat in gathering from half-way around the world, from Hawaii, Alaska and Panama, scores of huge, four-engined transports within a few days. (And the RAF operations, little mentioned in the American and Canadian press, have been on an almost equal scale.)

I mentioned last week that the roar of these planes, coming into Berlin a couple of minutes apart all day long and through half the night, was a form of psychological warfare. Since then, some of the newspapers in West Berlin have been twitting the Soviets that they should protest to the Allies about the people of the Soviet Zone being kept awake at night by the roar of the Allied air traffic.

An *Economist* correspondent in Berlin seriously compares the atmosphere there to that of London under the Blitz. The people of West Berlin, he finds, are carrying on with fortitude and "deliberately compromising themselves utterly with the Western cause." To go from Berlin to Frankfort last week, he said, was to leave the bracing heights with their sense of urgency and alertness, for sleepy hollow. He visited Berlin factories which, when their power was cut off part-time, kept their men at handwork, carried out long-delayed repairs, or patched together machines from parts of broken ones.

How to Stay in Berlin?

There have been demonstrations by thousands of Social Democrats, defying the Soviets, and calling on Berliners to die, if need be, to hold the line against the Russian invasion of Germany and Europe.

All this may be a satisfactory endorsation of our policy of emergency air transport. But have we a long-term policy for staying in Berlin? In exactly what way do we hope to induce or force the Soviets to re-open our land transport routes, and how are we going to assure that these cannot be cut off again at Soviet pleasure?

The New York *Times* suggests that a proper beginning would be to publish a White Paper stating our rights in Berlin, giving the exact text of the agreements on our sharing the occupation of the German capital, and what we paid the Soviets in terms of Central German territory conquered by our armies, to buy this "concession" twice-over.

The same paper suggested a fortnight ago that we load supply trains, put armed guards on them, and send them through to Berlin, on the assumption that the onus of armed conflict would thus be placed squarely on the Soviets and they are not prepared to go to war. If, however, the Soviets were prepared to shoot to stop us, the inference seemed to be that we might as well face it out now as later.

It is not clear how strongly sentiment in Britain, the United States and Canada would be behind such a policy of forcing the issue. Certainly France is not prepared for it. But it has been put forward again in London and Washington over the week-end, as the one necessary and decisive step.

Our official policy confines itself to more remote pressure, such as the parading of an American division in full war gear in Frankfort, the sending of two new squadrons of B-29's to Western Germany (making 30 of these powerful planes there altogether) and the holding of a conference between the United States, Canada and the nations of Western Union to lay the basis for a trans-atlantic security system and discuss, in particular, the provision of American armaments for new French divisions.

Should Soviet fighters attempt to obstruct the air lane to Berlin, the question of using Allied fighter convoys will again make the question of forcing the issue an active one. But it would not be sufficient for us to force the issue on access to Berlin by air; we would still have to solve the question of how to regain assured land access to the capital.

The strong Allied notes to Moscow have said that the Western Powers would be willing to discuss all issues pertaining to Berlin provided the Soviets first lift the blockade. They claim that our forces are in Berlin by the right of having taken part in the defeat and surrender of Germany, by explicit occupation agreements, and at the price of surrendering a large tract of Central Germany to the Soviets.

"Will Not Yield to Threats"

The British and American notes state that these countries "will not be induced by threats, pressure or other action to abandon these rights, and hope that the Soviet government entertains no doubts whatsoever on this point."

There has been no reply from the Soviets as this goes to press. But it is believed that they will attempt to force new negotiations on a settlement for the whole of Germany, and will only be ready to relax the blockade of Berlin *after* we consent to such negotiations.

It may be that the Western Powers will eventually agree to new talks on the whole German question. The French are said to be ready now to accept them. The reluctance of Britain and the United States certainly is not due to any lack of eagerness for a genuine German settlement; for the state of unsettlement which has persisted in Germany for the past three years is both costly and dangerous, as the present situation shows. It is simply due to a profound disbelief that any settlement acceptable to us can be reached in agreement with the Soviets.

The Soviets have stated, more clearly than ever before, their ideas of a German "settlement," in the Warsaw communiqué issued after the conference with the satellite nations there, three weeks ago. And we have learned from experience that, having stated their position, they rarely shift from it in true negotiations designed to reconcile differing points of view, but cling to it stubbornly through endlessly deadlocked discussions.

Latest Soviet Demands

Here is what they demand: (1) Action to complete German demilitarization; (2) *Four-power control of the Ruhr;* (3) establishment of a provisional government for all of Germany by four-power agreement; (4) a peace treaty for Germany and *withdrawal of all occupation troops within a year;* and (5) fulfilment of German reparations obligations.

As to (1), demilitarization of Germany, this point clearly has been inserted by demand of the satellites, who have an abiding fear of German military revival. Past Soviet conduct does not give much confidence in the genuineness of this demand. Moscow says nothing more about the offer of a 40-year treaty by the Western powers two years ago, to keep Germany disarmed. The Soviets continue to maintain the von Paulus army, of which reports filter through from time to time, the latest being that von Paulus and his leading associates have been in Stettin for some months, while his troops, carefully restricted to the use of small arms and watched by Communist commissars, are training in the Southern Ukraine.

The Soviets also continue to produce arms such as V-2 missiles and heavy tanks in German factories, having refused to allow a four-power commission to investigate the state of disarmament of the whole of Germany, as we suggested some time ago. They continue to mine uranium ore in Saxony, with impressed German labor.

Point (2), four-power control of the Ruhr, is clear enough. The Soviets are not content with having cut off the "East German Ruhr" in Silesia without the least consultation with us, and handed it to their satellite Poland. They also want to get their hands on the Ruhr: all experience with their formula of "four-power control" indicates that they would use every stratagem to turn it into one-power control.

That is where (3) and (4) come in. "Establishment of a government for all of Germany by four-power agreement" ought to recall to us our Polish experience. Four-power agreement means that some of our nominees and some of theirs would be placed in a German government. Of course we would secure more of our nominees than we could in Poland, because of our position in control of two-thirds of Germany. But they would insist on their nominees having several key positions in the government, either Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Production, and either the Ministry of the Interior (police) or the Ministry of Justice.

And their nominees would be Communists. With the withdrawal of all occupation forces in a year the familiar process of taking-over would go into high gear, with Communist action-squads in the factories, infiltration of the police, and all the rest.

Soviets Want Germany

There remains point (5), the fulfilment of German reparations obligations. To ensure this, the Soviets might insist on the maintenance "for a term of years" of the "Soviet Corporation" which has taken over 45 per cent of all remaining industry in Eastern Germany in the name of the Soviet Government, and operates it for reparations.

Allied authorities in Berlin estimated recently that the Soviets have already drained seven billion dollars worth of goods from Germany; the German Social Democrats put the loot at half a million railway carloads. In previous four-power conferences the Soviets have always refused to account for this or deduct it from their reparations claims. There can be no doubt but that they want reparations as such; but they also want control over German production as an instrument of control over Germany.

In short, the Soviets want Germany. They took a quarter of it, without asking us, by the device of handing it to satellite Poland. They secured another quarter as their occupation zone, and in breach of all agreements have placed the Communist Party in full control of it, and taken half of its industries under the name of the Soviet government.

They secured a wide strip of Central Germany as the price of allow-

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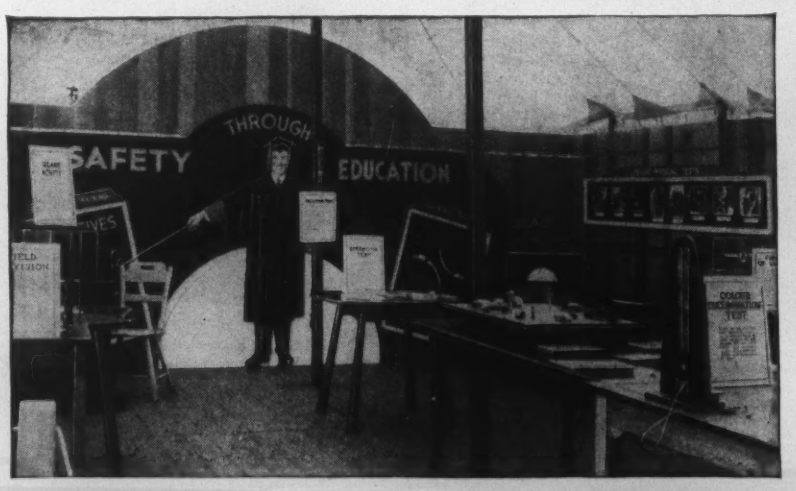

After testing, each visitor was given a combined rating of A, B, C, D, or E. But none scored A (perfection) on all tests. This view shows the interior of the tent at the C.N.E. where more than 5,800 people took the test.

A corner of C.N.E. tent. In addition to actual tests, the long term educational object of the exhibit is illustrated here. High school driver training has been shown, for instance, to have a marked effect in cutting accident rates when it has been tried.

Colour Discrimination Test. These are the objectives of the safe driving project: (1) To offer short courses related to safety to Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors; (2) To foster courses in Driver Education; (3) To co-operate with all existing organizations in furthering highways safety.

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ing us to enter Berlin, and now want to force us out of that city. Now they want the rest of the country. We ought to be warned by the frank statement of one of their newspapers, the *Berliner Zeitung*, that "the withdrawal of all foreign troops might produce a sudden solution of the problem of German unity."

The danger for us in entering into new negotiations for an all-German settlement is not so much that we would fall for these Soviet schemes, which one may hope Bevin, Marshall and John Foster Dulles have learned to see through, but that we would lose what momentum we have gained in stimulating recovery at least in Western Germany and Western Europe.

Cannot Agree to This

A Soviet condition certainly would be that we halt all plans for setting up a separate West German state. Western Germany would hang in fear and suspense, as would all of Western Europe to an only slightly lesser degree. The Marshall Plan would be half-paralyzed, and Congress might decide that it did not merit the second year appropriation, which is to depend on the amount of self-help which the European nations put into the first year's program.

This would be a very high price to pay for new negotiations from which we can hope for little tangible result. For it is certain that we will not agree to several of the Soviet demands given out in the Warsaw communiqué. We are not going to let the Russians come into the Ruhr, with their veto, to paralyze its production at their pleasure. We are not going to allow Communists to hold key positions in an all-German government. And we are not going to take our troops out of Germany within a year. (American troops, in that case, would be withdrawn across an ocean, the Red Army only within the Soviet border.)

If we are not prepared to reopen this fruitless haggling, or if the Soviets refuse, as a precondition, to lift the Berlin blockade, we must face the stern decision whether to force through road or rail supplies, or tuck our tail between our legs and run out of Berlin. Whichever we choose is bound to be a history-making decision.

The whole postwar development in Europe argues, with Mr. Churchill, that this is a time to stand firm, and that retreat would not avert war but make it more certain. The Communist tide is well past its flood, all over the continent, in France, Italy, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, Finland, and from many indications, in the satellite countries as well. The defeat of the Communists in the full-scale test which they put on in Italy, the pro-American and pro-Benes demonstrations in Prague, the defiance of Tito, and the resistance of the Poles to Soviet plans for Germany, all weaken the Soviet position.

Trouble in Soviet Bloc

We have seen the difficulties and delays in achieving agreement among the three main Western powers and the Low Countries over Germany. It need not be thought that the Soviets have it any easier in achieving real agreement among the Eastern European nations. All of these suffered heavily from German aggression, and all have a deep interest in preventing the restoration of a strong, new, centralized Germany, as Soviet policy has aimed at doing.

At the Warsaw Conference they insisted that this policy be changed to call for a federalized Germany. The Poles demanded that a guarantee of their frontier on the Oder as "inviolable, forever" be included in the communiqué, thus robbing the Soviets of one of their strongest appeals to German nationalism. For the past year they had allowed their stooges in Berlin to use the bait that a Communist Germany would be rewarded by the Soviets by restoration of at least a considerable part of its lost eastern territory.

We have been accustomed to speaking of the "Eastern bloc" as a unit, solidly behind Soviet policy. The Tito affair has blasted that conception, and shown that nationalism still remains a powerful force among the satellites. Old Yugoslav-Albanian, Yugoslav-Hungarian, Bulgar-Serb antipathies suddenly have shown themselves again. It is also important that these satellite peoples still look upon the Germans as Germans and enemies, and not as potential Communist "brothers."

When the Soviets sent the two German Communist leaders Pieck and Grotewohl on a tour of the satellite capitals before the Warsaw Conference to urge their policy for a unified Germany, the Polish government refused to receive them. And when the German Communist party piled in with the Cominform members against Tito, his Minister of the Interior and No. 2 man, in a public speech in Belgrade, found this to be really intolerable, this denunciation by a party "which never raised its voice against Nazi atrocities in Yugoslavia or the Soviet Union."

They Don't Forget the Bomb

Politically, then, the Soviet position is weaker than it has been at any time since the end of the war. Militarily, they hold one trump card, often mentioned, the power of the Red Army to sweep over much of Western Europe before we could mobilize to check it. But we hold a greater trump, which we mention only occasionally in private and never officially, but which we may be sure the men in the Kremlin never forget for a moment: sole possession of the atomic bomb. This isn't a pleasant topic. But it is even less pleasant to contemplate how the Soviets might act when they, too, have the bomb, especially if we should retreat before them now.

The situation in Berlin is more dangerous, and contains more menacing possibilities for the future, than our public generally realizes. It calls for very steady nerves, and we can consider ourselves fortunate that the men in the key positions, General Clay and Secretary Marshall, General Robertson and Foreign Secretary Bevin, have them. In the coming weeks, their actions will shape history, one way or the other.

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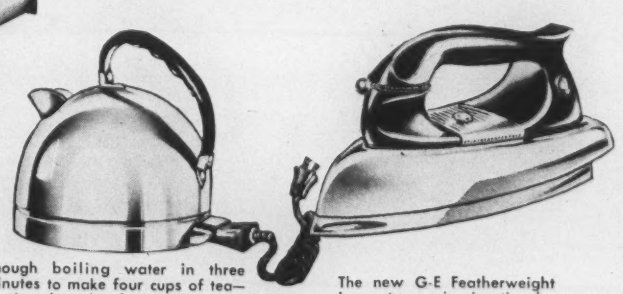
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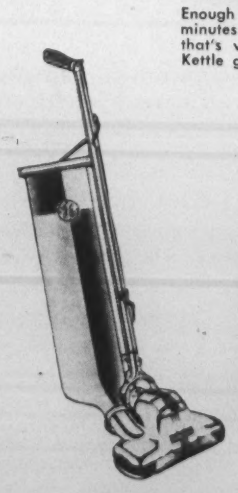
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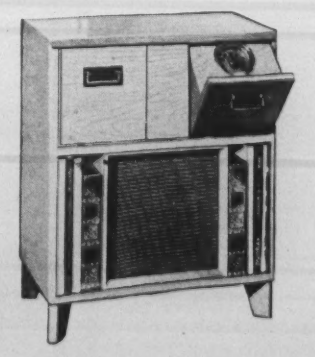
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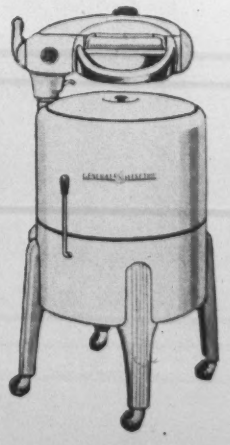
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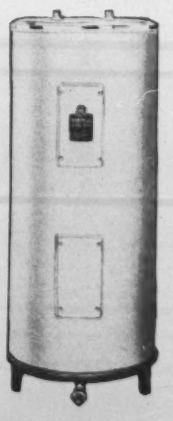
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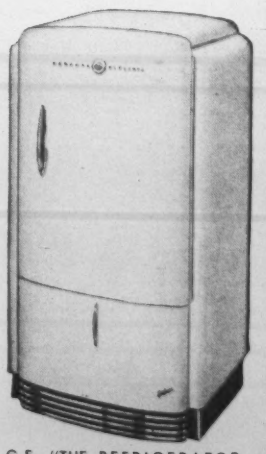
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HOW TO TORTURE YOUR HUSBAND—HOW TO TORTURE YOUR WIFE—illustrated by H. T. Webster and annotated by Caswell Adams—*Winston—2 vols. boxed—$3.75.*

SINCE most husbands are firmly convinced that both right and justice are on their side in those anguishing matters of minor domestic difference they will probably be the first and joyous purchasers of this work. Even the knowledge that the other barrel is both loaded and pointed in their direction will not be a deterrent to their obtuseness. But wives may well happily welcome such a present for the surprisingly fair-minded compilers and publishers have provided ample ammunition with which to assault the dumbness of the male. Neither side will ever learn or be convinced but this revelation of faults and foibles will provide a lot of fun in the interim.

The drawing of H. T. Webster, who has been described as one of America's most beloved cartoonists, is exceedingly well known through extensive newspaper syndication. He has a uniformly pleasant gift of line and characterization but it is the kindly method of approach, without rancor or bitterness, which makes him so suitable for this extensive exploration of domesticity. He reaches deftly into what most people like to think of as the typical home yet at the same time upsets neither tabu nor convention; a mellow glow of eventual rightness and stability softens his discussion of acrimony. Webster leaves the bitter sting for other workers in his field. Caswell Adams, *Herald Tribune* and *New Yorker* writer wisely does not confine himself to mere elaboration of the points which Webster makes in the cartoons. He ranges acidly and merrily over the field in his own manner and his introductions clarify the agelessness and insolubility of the matters under discussion.

FOR HUSBANDS

"A latter-day Freud or a Dr. I. Q.," he says, "will probably tell us . . . why wives prefer dangerously slippery rugs to warmingly secure carpets. Why they don't get the point of the gag. Why they insert tiny towels, barely capable of drying a masculine thumb, into the bathroom. Why they coat the dining-room table with elaborately prepared hot foods in summer and cooling and attractive salads in the snows of winter. Why they can take two hours getting into an evening dress at home and then require half an hour more in the powder room of the restaurant . . . Why they so scornfully reject the theory behind substraction—that the lesser taken from the higher shows, infallibly, what is left—when the bank balance is concerned. Why they ignore the left-hand side of the check book where the stub is. Why their family is always superior . . . Why men love them. In spite of themselves."

But for all his (to women) ignorance and obvious prejudice, Adams does make an expansive effort on the other side. "A wife, looking at the cartoon of a golf-shoed husband hobnailing imprints into a floor, may succumb to such acute memory that she will hit the ceiling all over again . . . one such reminder can lead to so much rageful thinking. Of the time he left the dog soap in the hand-soap dish in her bathroom. Of the time he strewed the bedroom with rain-drenched sweater, wool socks, flannel trousers and went off to Charley's house for a drink . . . Of the time he brought Gayle and Tom in at ten o'clock at night, when she was drying her hair in the living room. Of the time he invited guests for a surprise party for her birthday and then forgot to come home himself."

But his torture-mindedness is also self-revealing. "Wives are touchy, a fact that lends added artistry to irking them. Wives rise to the bait faster than a starved snapper in late August. Elephants aren't in it with

FOR WIVES

wives when it comes to a memory test. Even female elephants will not contest this theory."

So husbands may find many quiet chuckles and wives may get furious all over again. But for the latter, one note of caution; don't throw the book at him. These books are nicely decorated and printed but they are small and light and not really suitable for completely satisfactory throwing.

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

ONE can hardly be expected to take seriously a murder mystery whose solution is based on triplets. Yet Michael Innes uses this approach in **A Night of Terrors** (Gollancz, $2.00) and contrives to make a fascinating tale, told with delicious humor. We should say that in the handling of the English language in this field he is unequalled . . . **Detroit Murders** (Collins $3.50) is the latest of the Regional Murder Series edited by Marie F. Rodell, and it strikes us as one of the best of the lot. This, perhaps, is because all the murders were new to us; an advantage, however, outweighed by the fact that a murder story that cannot possibly end in a hanging or an electrocution —Michigan having no capital punishment — seems to have some of the edge taken off it before it starts . . . **The Bright Face of Danger** by Laurence Meynell (Collins $2.25) is an English thriller, and though we do not care for thrillers as a rule we found this one very readable . . . **Music Tells All** by E. R. Pushon, (Gollancz, $2.00) a veteran English writer, is no better than average. So far as we are concerned an author who names his hero sleuth Bobby has two strikes on him before he steps to the plate. . . Only on the assumption that people will read any kind of detective story can we explain **No Pockets in Shrouds** by Louisa Revell. We have read a hundred like it in which the sleuth is an elderly woman, and have not yet met one we liked. The same surly comment applies also to **They Won't Believe Me** by Gordon McDonell which concerns a group of people none of whom could interest any normal reader.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Ming Vase Department

By JOHN H. YOCOM

PEONY—by Pearl S. Buck—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

PEARL BUCK'S perception of China is undeniably penetrating, whether she talks about its earth or its people. But sometimes it is presented with such studied sympathy and thorough tenderness that the author seems to be handling her story as if it were a piece of exquisite jade or a Ming vase. "Peony" is offered just as gingerly, but although it has much fine design and vivid coloring, it is no Ming vase.

The love story is the romance of a sensitive, knowing young bondservant in the house of a rich Jewish family with the only son, David. The scene is China a century ago, when the stern faith of Jews who had first migrated there generations before is gradually being absorbed into the quieter, mellow Chinese culture. Although tradition, both Chinese and Hebrew, blights a complete blossoming of this romance, Peony's love guides David's destiny to the end. For instance, he through Peony's contriving marries a Chinese girl of his own social standing instead of Leah, the poor rabbi's daughter with an austere beauty and a fiercely Torah-conscious outlook.

If the romance with its gentle tempo lacks dramatic tenseness, there are other virtues to compensate for the fault. The writing is simple, direct and moving and particularly good are the descriptive China backgrounds. Among the interesting contrasts (*e.g.*, Ezra the father, a broadminded product of Jewish and Chinese parents *vs.* Madame Ezra the mother, 100 per cent Hebrew and painfully firm in her faith; Peony *vs.* Leah; Peony *vs.* David's Chinese wife), the salient one is that of Chinese culture and Judaism. It kindles in the reader curiosity about a strange process in the acceptance of Semitism. Why did those migrant Jews who had such staunch convictions in matters of faith become swallowed up in the Oriental mainstream? The answer is alluded to time and again but David once gives the direct answer:

"We (Jews) cannot live here among these (Chinese) people and remain separate. In the countries of Europe, yes, for there the peoples force us to separate from them by persecution. We cling to our own people because none other will accept us, and we are martyred and glorified by our martyrdom."

I SEE THAT MAN. I SEE THE CAR COMING OUT OF THE SIDE STREET. I WON'T PASS THE CAR AHEAD UNTIL IT'S SAFE TO DO SO. I'M NOT GOING TOO FAST. I'M DOING 25, WHICH IS 5 UNDER THE LEGAL LIMIT. I SEE THE BOY ON THE BICYCLE. I SEE THE DOG CROSSING THE ROAD 2 BLOCKS AHEAD. WERE YOU ABOUT TO SAY SOMETHING, DEAR?

FOR WIVES

Africa Comes of Age

By RODNEY GREY

THE PATH OF THUNDER — by Peter Abrahams—*Musson*—$3.00.

MR. ABRAHAMS' novel is a triumph of bitter realism and an accurate reflection of the color bar at work in South Africa. It is the story of Larry Schwartz, a young half-caste, who returns to his veld home after a Capetown education. He falls in love with Sarie, the niece of the boss from the House on the Hill. This love story has no happy ending, for no love between brown and white is permitted by the white minority who rule the natives and colored of the South African rural areas.

A New York reviewer refers to "fantastic action" in "The Path of Thunder"; perhaps to North Americans the shooting down of Larry Schwartz and Sarie is fantastic. Though Georgia lynchings should familiarize us with the climate of race-repression, we still find it hard to believe that Mr. Abrahams has based his novel on fact. But that is the case; anyone who has visited South Africa will agree that this novel pictures an extreme but, unfortunately, not an improbable case.

South African novels have developed in much the same pattern as Canadian novels. First, there were the highly romantic versions of pioneer life—"Maria Chapdelaine" in Canada, and Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" in South Africa. A half-way stage is represented by novelists like Stuart Cloete. The third stage, which suggests a coming-of-age, is the naturalistic novel, heavily influenced by French and American schools of realism. "Thirty Acres" by Ringuet and "The Tin Flute", a recent best-seller, mark this culmination in Canada; Alan Paton's "Cry, The Beloved Country" and this novel by Peter Abrahams reveal an even greater maturity. These two recent stories from South Africa show the influence of a heady African environment and an acrid social life.

It is perhaps only through novels like "The Path of Thunder" that we will come to understand South Africans. Like countless other dramas being acted out on the veld, the story of Larry and Sarie is the story of the repressed and unhappy in every country. It will help us to understand not only South Africans, but the victims of race-consciousness everywhere. In writing this morality play, Mr. Abrahams has served us well. He cannot provide us, however, with a convenient *deus ex machina* to solve the problem.

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LONDON LETTER

Happiness, Not Yet a Lost Art, Claim The People Of Eire

By P. O'D.

London.

IN IRELAND to-day the fires of political passion may have pretty well burned themselves out—for the present at least—but you don't have to go far to see evidence of the destruction they wrought when they were at their height. Every now and then you come on the ruins of what was once a fine house. If you ask about it, you will be told, "Ah, shure now, there was a fire," but you won't get much farther. For so voluble a race, the Irish have a great gift of reticence when they choose, and this is one of the subjects they don't talk about.

Many of these houses were burned down during the wild days of the rebellion against Britain (described generally as the "Bad Times"), but many more were destroyed in the "Civil War" that followed, when the I.R.A. were struggling against the established Irish government. By then habits of looting and destruction had become widespread. Lawless bands of young men roved the country at night, chiefly in search of plunder, but burning down the houses they robbed so as to give an air of political vengeance to their depredations. These were "Bad Times" indeed.

Numerous as these ruins are, there fortunately are many more fine houses which were untouched—sometimes because the owner was so popular that the local public would have fiercely resented any attempt at molestation, sometimes because he took precautions to defend his property and was known to be the sort of man to use them.

There was one landowner I heard of who adopted the simple but effective method of turning loose a pack of Kerry Blue terriers in his grounds at night. After they had savagely attacked a raiding party and nearly killed one of its members, he was left alone. A Kerry Blue in the dark can be a very formidable antagonist—but a pack of them!

It is easy to understand why the people you are so tactless as to ask about any of these ruins are generally unwilling to talk about them—the native Irish, that is. Behind their smiling eyes there is a look of watchful reserve. They know too much about it. They may themselves have had a hand in the grim business.

The quiet, friendly, middle-aged man who hands you your drink across the bar may have been a captain in the I.R.A. I met at least one who was, though that is something I did not learn from him. Nobody could have looked less like a rebel.

An English friend with whom I stayed, a retired army officer now living in a West Coast village, told me a revealing little story. He is the sort of Englishman who understands and likes the Irish and gets on amazingly well with them. He is probably the most popular person in his district. But there was one man who for a long time adopted towards him a distant and rather hostile attitude. Then one day this man accosted him.

"Tell me now, Colonel," he said, "weren't you stationed at Ballinasloe back in the Bad Times?"

My friend said he had been.

"Well, now, Oi thought Oi couldn't be mistaken," said the man, "ye see, Oi spint three or four months tryin' to shoot ye. But oh, God bless us all, Oi'm so glad Oi didn't!"

This was a subject on which nothing could be more cordial than his one-time prospective victim's complete agreement, so it is not surprising that they have since become the best of friends. You really can't help feeling that there is something rather likable about a man who went on missing you for three months.

Among the Ruins

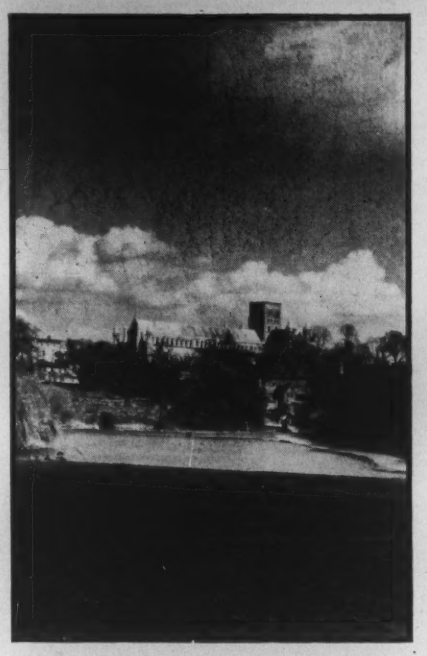
My friend, by the way, lives in a 14th-century castle, a gaunt, extremely picturesque fortress in a superb position on the shore of Galway Bay. Such castles are to be seen all over the countryside, built in the days when the Normans took possession of it—most of them mere ruins, but some of them remarkably well preserved.

Very seldom does anyone try to live in one, though you can buy them for very little. The real trouble and expense begins when you try to make them habitable, according to modern standards. It can be done, however, as my friend has completely proved—to the great delight of the local populace, who take an immense pride in their castle and are very pleased that it is once more occupied, but who, none the less, probably regarded him as just a little mad to attempt it.

The only really disappointing thing about his castle is that it doesn't possess a single ghost—in Ireland, too! No shadowy shapes hover about the battlements, or slip shudderingly past you on the spiral turret stair. No pale faces are seen at the arrow-slit windows. Nothing shrieks at night except the wind. Quite a number of people must have been murdered there through the centuries, if local legend is to be believed, but none of them has returned to haunt it. Possibly the place was unoccupied so long that they have quite got out of the habit. Even ghosts want an audience.

The Irish themselves seem hardly ever to rebuild. It is a case of once a ruin always a ruin, so far as they are concerned. That is why you see so many ruins about, ruins of mediaeval castles, ruins of houses destroyed in the Bad Times, ruins of villages whose inhabitants emigrated in the days of the Famine a hundred years ago.

It is this more than anything else, I think, that gives to the landscape its air of brooding melancholy. For all its loveliness, there is something sad about it, suggestions of ancient sorrow, of defeated hopes, of endless partings, "old, unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago". But the people are not sad—or, if they are, they keep their sadness to themselves. Nowhere is the stranger given a more cheerful welcome. Nowhere will he hear more amusing talk or more light-hearted laughter.



St. Albans, Herts., England, has just celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of five institutions — three churches, a market and a school. One of the churches, the Abbey Church (above) was built from bricks of the ruined city of Verulamium on the site where Britain's first martyr, St. Alban, was executed by the Romans for his belief in Christianity in the year 303.

Among those I met was an Irish engineer who, after being engaged on very large undertakings in Canada and the United States, had returned to the life of a country gentleman on his ancestral acres—incidentally, with the finest machine-shop I have ever seen on a private estate. I asked him if he didn't sometimes find life a little monotonous in the Irish countryside after his very active professional career.

"Not for a minute," he said. "For one thing, I find plenty to do. And for another, this is one of the few countries left in the world, where happiness is not yet a lost art."

I thought of his words as I stood on the deck of the Holyhead boat, and watched the skyline of Dublin fade into the sunset—"in that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts to the mind". Sad to think that so delightful a holiday was over. Sad also to reflect that I should be wakened up in the middle of the night to lay my Irish purchases before the eagle eyes of His Majesty's Customs, and then climb into an upper berth to sleep as best I could during the rest of the long journey to London.

So back into the hurried, worried modern world. Back from that fortunate little country where living is still more important than just making a living. Back from the eighteenth century into the twentieth. It is the good luck or the good judgment of the people of Eire, that they seem able to live in both.

Young at 500

Not long ago the Queen visited Cambridge for the 500th anniversary of the foundation of Queen's College by Margaret of Anjou. She was the first queen to do so since Queen Anne's visit in 1705. The traditional dressed boar's head was the special feature of the luncheon board—traditional because it was the crest of Richard III, who was one of the great benefactors of the College.

Queen's is a comparative parvenu among the colleges of Cambridge, for Caius—or "Gonville and Caius", to give it its full name—has just celebrated its 600th anniversary. And Caius is only the fourth oldest! It was in 1348 that Edmund Gonville obtained from the Crown a licence "to erect and create a certain college of twenty scholars in the University of Cambridge".

Another private citizen, Dr. John Caius, practically refounded the College in 1557, and it is by his name that the College is now generally known. Caius is a striking instance of what private benefactions have done for the cause of higher education in this country.

RECORD REVIEW

Arias by Tagliavini

By JOHN L. WATSON

FERRUCCIO TAGLIAVINI, who made his sensational debut at the Metropolitan only eighteen months ago, has completed his American album of recordings, a group of Operatic Arias, which includes "O Paradiso!" from *L'Africana*, "Una furtiva lagrima" from *L'Elisir d'amore*, "Parmi veder le lagrime" from *Rigoletto* and "E la solita storia" from *L'arlesiana*, by Cilèa.

From the evidence presented here, it appears that Signor Tagliavini is one of the really great operatic tenors of the day. His voice has power, range and flexibility and he uses it with as much intelligence as feeling—a practice unhappily rare among his contemporaries. He has a fine bravura style and any amount of dramatic power, but he scorns over-elaboration and spurious emotionalism. There is absolutely no straining for volume in the upper register and no breathiness in the lower. His top notes, *pianissimo*, have a curious soprano-like quality which disappears as the volume increases. In all his interpretations there is a nice balance between lusty abandon and intelligent restraint.

Particularly recommended is side four, which contains the aria by the contemporary Italian composer, Francesco Cilèa. Not only is the aria superbly sung, but it has the virtue of being relatively unfamiliar, which cannot be said of the other three.

The recording (Victor M01191) is quite extraordinarily good, as indeed, it would have to be to do justice to the singing. There is a tendency on side one for the top notes to break down, for which I blame the recording rather than the artist, but otherwise everything is just as it should be.

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concerts and listen to records and the radio have become so accustomed to hearing the organ works of Bach in the tremendously impressive orchestral transcriptions by Stokowski, Caillet, *et al*, that we have almost forgotten what they sound like in the original medium. This applies especially in the case of the inveterate record fan because orchestras record a great deal better than organs do and consequently first-class organ recordings are few and far between.

No one has done more to redress this imbalance than E. Power Biggs, the celebrated American organist, whose recordings are as good as anything produced on this continent. Mr. Biggs' latest contribution, "Bach Organ Music" (Columbia D210), consists of the Fugue in D Minor, the Toccata in F Major, the Prelude and Fugue in E-flat Major and, of course, The Great Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor. He performs on the organ of St. Paul's Chapel in Columbia University, New York, which seems to be an absolutely top-notch instrument, though perhaps not the most suitable, acoustically, for recording purposes.

In spite of the excellence of the organ and the phenomenally good playing of the performer, the recording still fails to convey—as powerfully as it ought to be conveyed—the overwhelming majesty of Bach's music. The sound is all there but it is, unavoidably, compressed into too small an area, and the organ reacts far more unfavorably to this compression than even a full-size symphony orchestra. In all other respects, however, the recording is a splendid one and quite worthy of a place in the most select company.

Levant in Grieg Concerto

Columbia's pressing of the Grieg A Minor Piano Concerto, with Oscar Levant and the New York Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz (D211), might well be subtitled: "How *not* to play—and record—a concerto". Fundamentally, I think it all boils down to the fact that Mr. Levant is far more concerned with his own reputation than that of the late Edward Grieg. He ought to have gone to work on Liszt and left Grieg alone.

In his frantic desire to show off his virtuoso pianism, Mr. Levant takes the most shocking liberties with tempo and phrasing, he thumps and rattles, he breaks up chords and, with the assistance of the recording engineers, he manages to destroy Grieg's beautiful integration of piano and orchestra. Only in the quiet, lyric passages, where opportunities for showing off are fewer, does Mr. Levant seem to have any real respect for the music he is performing.

To ensure that no single piano note will be missed, or even diminished, the engineers have destroyed all semblance of balance between soloist and orchestra, pushing the piano to the front and relegating the orchestra to the dim and misty background. The surface is reasonably quiet but there is a tendency towards stridency in some of the full orchestra passages and most of the piano crescendi are unnecessarily brutal.

•

Collectors who found themselves able to forego the Schumann-Brahms-Liszt album will have no difficulty in doing the same with its successor: "Piano Music of Chopin and Liszt"—Victor DM1165. The selections are the G-Minor Ballade and the F-sharp Nocturne of Chopin and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 and "Au Bord d'une Source". The performance, by Vladimir Horowitz, is phenomenally brilliant, as you'd expect, but a good deal of the music is pretty trite and it is hard to understand why an album should be put together in this particular way. The recording is only fair, badly lacking in bass and inexcusably high in surface noise, especially on the first two sides.

•

In view of the popularity of the original "Gayne" Suite, it was inevitable that the ballet should be dredged for more dollar-bearing ore. The result is a new Columbia recording (J101) entitled "Gayne Ballet Suite No. 2", perpetrated by Efrem Kurtz and the New York Philharmonic, who were responsible for the earlier suite. The original was often tremendously exciting and occasionally quite beautiful, but the sequel appears to have been made up of what are surely the dullest parts of the ballet. They are "Russian Dance", "Andante", "Gayne's Adagio" and "Fire". The first three are entirely nondescript; only in "Fire" does the composer manage to infuse some genuine excitement into the music. I listened to it during a cracking thunder storm which, I suspect, made it sound vastly more exciting than it would have done on a clear summer afternoon. The recording is satisfactory though not as much so as that of the first Suite, which was quite exceptional.

Burl Ives, who is generally regarded as one of this continent's authoritative exponents of folk-singing, has recorded a number of curious melodies in the new Columbia album "The Wayfaring Stranger", (A60). The contents include English, Irish and American folk-tunes and it seems to me that Mr. Ives gets pretty badly out of his depth when he strays very far beyond his own doorstep. His treatment of the indigenous American songs sounds reasonably authentic, but his attempts to interpret the Irish and West of England idiom are tragically inept.

Although he has virtually no voice whatsoever, Mr. Ives does possess an engaging simplicity of approach.

FILM PARADE

For Fourth Time "Anna Karenina" Returns To The Movie Screen

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AT BEST the filming of a great book can never be anything more than a re-handling of the elements that made it great. The original insight and imaginative energy remain forever untranslatable in visual terms. And though directors never tire of filming "Anna Karenina", one still gets a quicker sense of life and reality from reading or even re-reading the original than from watching its most literal imitation on the screen.

Greta Garbo probably came as close as any actress could to making you feel that you were actually in the presence of Tolstoy's Anna. Garbo's face, with its brooding wisdom always at war with passion and impulse, was Anna's face. So the picture became Garbo's picture and everything else was ignored or swept into corners, which is probably just as bad a way of mistranslating Tolstoy as any other.

Vivien Leigh, who plays the central role in the current version of "Anna Karenina", is clearly no Anna. The part imposes a weighted sobriety on the actress but in spite of this an irrepressible, minxish quality manages to emerge at times, leaving one feeling that the star would be far more at home as Becky Sharp than as Anna Karenina. This however has at least one advantage. As Anna's role recedes in importance the other parts have a chance to assert themselves. To be sure this is no great help to Keiron Moore, who as Count Vronsky is never anything more than a handsome Russian imitation of an imitation West Point cadet. On the other hand, Ralph Richardson, in a curious Lenin-esque makeup, actually protrudes from the screen as a superb Count Karenin, an icy government official inaccessible to any human feeling except outraged pride, but painfully and even movingly accessible to that. It is an admirable performance, marred only by the fact that the Count's famous habit of cracking his knuckles came out on the sound track like the sound of wooden boxes being dropped on concrete.

To recreate a Tolstoy novel on the screen a director would need to be something of a Tolstoy himself, able to hold a complete living world in steady balance. Director Jules Duvivier hasn't attempted anything so ambitious in the current version of "Anna," but has contented himself with the story outline set against a detailed social background. Since the line drawn by Tolstoy never swerved or compromised, no screen-treatment of a Tolstoy novel can reduce the original entirely, even when it eliminates all the political, historical and religious elements of which Tolstoy himself was never for a moment unaware.

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The spectacle of two ardent women battling fiercely over a handsome male always has a comic element and the director who attempts to treat the situation with dramatic intensity does so at his own risk. It doesn't help his chances either when he throws in that ancient comic device, the cuckolded husband.

American audiences especially are inclined to snicker at the screen temptress who narrows her eyes calculatingly at the sight of anything approaching in pants, though whether this is a sign of maturity or screen-sophistication it is a little hard to say. In any case the audience at the Italian film "Furia" seemed to get more amusement than excitement from a picture that had been breathlessly publicized as sensational, daringly revealing and for adults only.

The siren role is played by Isa Pola, an Italian actress who looks a little like Greer Garson, though it is difficult to imagine Miss Garson behaving so very wickedly. Except in the special trade sense of the term "Furia" is not a picture for adults.

At the Bottom of the Pool

"On An Island With You" stars Esther Williams, a girl who is at her best on and about islands. The story is about a famous swimming star who is engaged in making a picture with a tropical setting. Then a navy man (Peter Lawson) comes along and out of sheer infatuation with the star he kidnaps her and whisks her off by plane to an adjacent island. She is outraged, then forgiving, but by the time they are rescued the hero for no accountable reason has turned sulky and rude. He repents before long, but by this time the heroine is so infuriated that she pushes him into a swimming pool. He is wearing full navy uniform at the time and she is in formal evening dress, but she jumps in after him and the final reconciliation takes place, at some length, at the bottom of the pool. You have to have phenomenal breath control to play opposite Esther Williams.

Jimmy Durante, Xavier Cugat, Ricardo Montalban and Cyd Charisse are all on hand to bolster the plot, which is practically innocent of structure. Even though they don't help much, it is still pleasant to watch Esther Williams sculling about lazily in an aquamarine pool among technicolored water-lilies. She even contrives to look attractive after they have apparently dipped her in a solution of black coffee to give her a tropical look.

SWIFT REVIEW

WINTER MEETING. Bette Davis and James Davis talk their way from one glum frustration to another and get nowhere in the end.

THE PIRATE. Screen elaboration of the S. N. Behrman play, with enough talent, production and top-budgeting to make a dozen musicals. A little less budgeting might have made a better one. With Gene Kelly, Judy Garland.

ANOTHER PART OF THE FOREST. Dramatist Lillian Hellman reverts to the early life of the awful Hubbard family (The Little Foxes). A disagreeable but highly impressive study, starring Frederic March and Ann Blythe.

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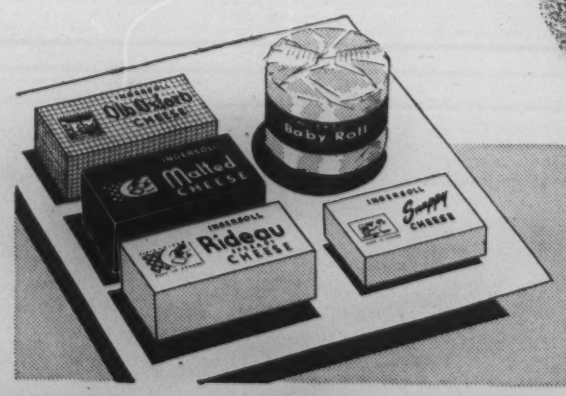

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

New Books On The Arts Getting Much Nearer To Philosophy

By B. K. SANDWELL

A QUIET summer week looks like a good time to clear away some books on the arts which have been awaiting attention during too many weeks of political excitement and world bewilderment. It is rather significant of the age we live in that even books on the arts do not now profess to discuss art for art's sake; art today has Purpose—and probably always should have had. Two of these books deal with the approach to art of the religious-minded Roman Catholic artist. Eric Gill's "Letters", edited by Walter Shewring (Clarke Irwin, $3.75), are a revelation of the mind of one of the most serious thinkers of the century, who in spite of becoming a convert to Rome managed to remain on the friendliest (if also very controversial) terms with the highly Protestant G. G. Coulton, who for some years adorned Toronto with his learning. Not everybody is a Gillite, but to those who are this book will be indispensable.

In "Art and Faith" (McLeod, $3.50) our own Jacques Maritain and the eccentric Parisian, Jean Cocteau, discuss that terrific subject, and Mr. John Coleman must have had a hard job translating them. Cocteau is one of those spasmodics whom one has to understand, if at all, by instinct, but Maritain, the philosopher, has many intelligible and intelligent things to say about the different ways in which God manifests Himself—and man refuses to see the manifestation.

Maurice Grosser in "Painting in Public" (Ryerson, $3) is a very different bag of tricks. He deals with painting as a social phenomenon, and the whole body of painters, especially those at a great art centre like Paris, as a sort of guild of initiates. Painters paint in order to be approved by other painters. They have to sell to people who are not painters, and these non-painters may dictate the subject, which however is unimportant; the treatment, which is everything, is determined by the artist with an eye to the verdict (not necessarily the immediate one but the ultimate one) of other artists. The economics of the craft have seldom been more intelligently analyzed. Also Mr. Grosser tells us why nudes are extinct and why reproductions of oil paintings are entirely valueless.

Mr. Grosser maintains that today painting is no longer the representing of something (a subject) which has existence outside of the picture itself. Sixty years ago, however, that was what any painting was supposed to be. Henry James, whose best critical writing is assembled in "The Art of Fiction and Other Essays" (Oxford, $4), thought that the novel had the same relation to real events in time as the painting had to real objects in space. This critical viewpoint is decidedly dated; the novel may not have changed so much as its sister art, but we are much less insistent on any "representation of reality" in it than we were in 1888, and the theatre has moved even further. But the taste and judgment of the great American writer remain unexceptionable, and these essays are things to keep at the bedside and browse in during the sleep-awaiting hours.

John Martin painted "Belshazzar's Feast", an engraving of which hung on the drawingroom wall of almost every well-to-do religious person of the Victorian era. His work, with its carefully constructed scenery, looks like a design for a Hollywood religious movie, and many a producer must have used him as inspiration. He did a Coronation of Victoria, and was familiar with many of the great personages of 1837-54, and Thomas Balston's "John Martin" (Nelson, $7.50) is a careful record of his life. It does not make him a great artist.

The second (1948) issue of the "Ballet Annual" edited by Arnold L. Haskell (Macmillan, $6) is an indispensable part of the ballet library. In an article on the conferring of the C.B.E. on Ninette de Valois the *Observer* noted that English ballet was "not more than sixteen years old" and this was its first sign of official approbation. There is a record of the productions of 1946-7 in all the chief world centres, illustrated with a vast number of photographs.

Famous Editor

John Tebbel has written "George Horace Lorimer and *The Saturday Evening Post*" (Doubleday, $4.50), and it does not change my opinion that Lorimer was not a great man but merely a good judge of American mass opinion. In spite of the large number of distinguished literary persons who drift through these pages (and who contributed their more mechanical products to the *Post's* columns) there is not a letter, an anecdote, a saying to suggest that Lorimer was more than a good business man in the right niche. And I do not believe that his authors loved him as much as they said they did. That able Canadian, T. B. Costain, appears frequently, and George Pattullo is mentioned several times.

And now for a book that is written by an artist but has nothing to do with art. John Steinbeck went to Russia with Robert Capa the photographer, and has brought back "A Russian Journal" (Macmillan, $4.50). Both writer and pictorial recorder have done a magnificent job, chiefly aimed at showing the personal qualities and reactions of individual Russians, who consequently appear as extremely human and comprehensible persons. The trouble is that in anything that affects, or might affect, international relations, or the operations of the economy, or the progress of the Soviet faith, they are not allowed to act like human persons, and are so conditioned by their surroundings that they do not even want to. Perhaps we also on our side of the iron curtain are liable to the same sort of thing, but at least we are not as heavily conditioned as the Russians are. A very important and illuminating book, and admirably written.

Catherine Barjansky modelled people in wax, not in the manner of Mme. Tussand but in that of a sculptor, and knew (and usually modelled) practically everybody of significance in Europe beginning with d'Annunzio and including Einstein and Dorothy Thompson. She has as keen an eye for characteristic utterances and actions as for faces and expressions, and her "Portraits with Backgrounds" (Macmillan, $3.75) is a very entertaining and informative collection of little notes about big people. Canadians will be specially interested in the Countess Casati stories, because one of the most famous paintings of that much-painted *poseuse* is in the Toronto Art Gallery.

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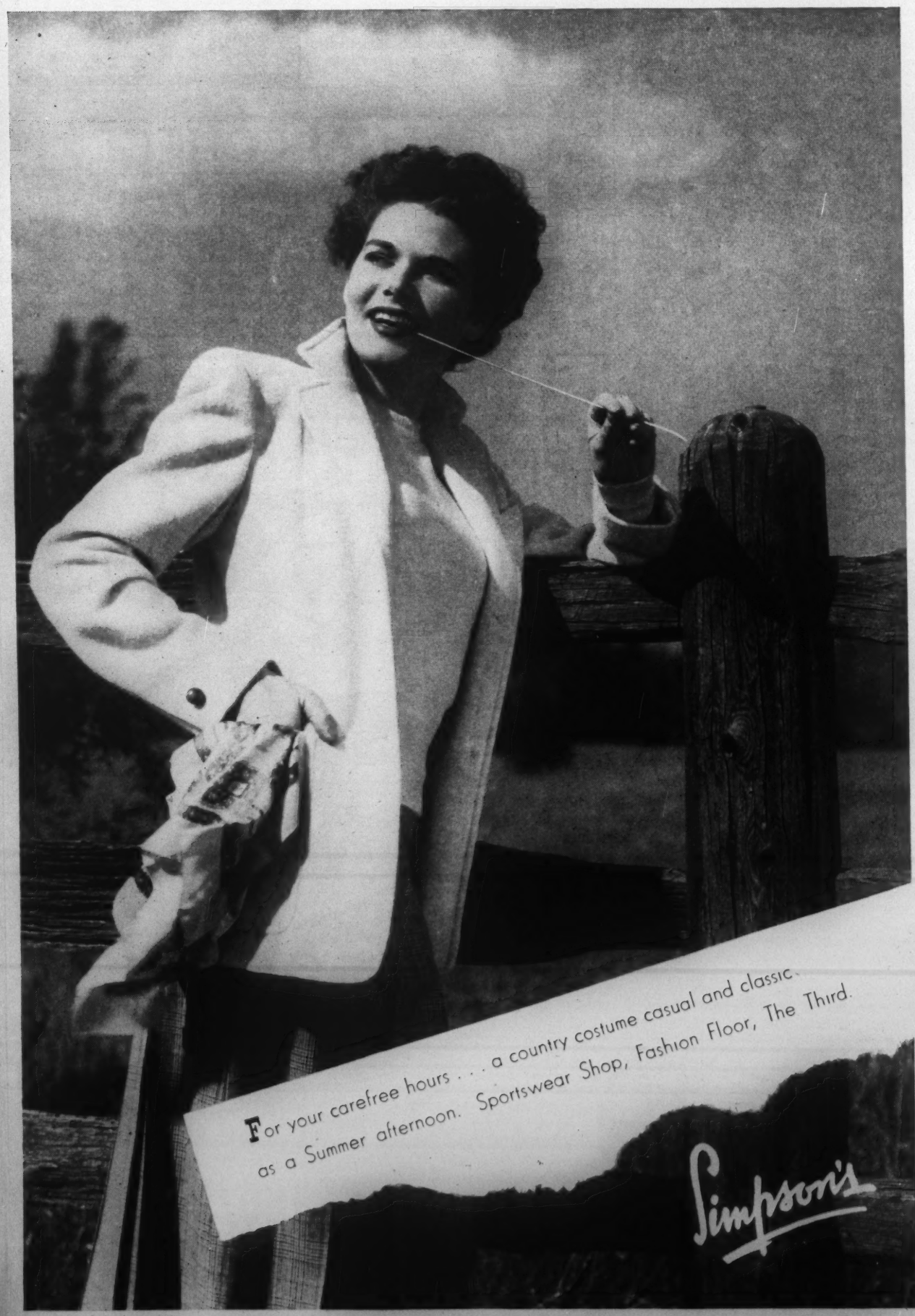
THE FIRST VIOLIN

THE tune rasped from a cricket's violin
Shrills from the shade thrown by a bright moonlight
And mocks the vast sound of the thresher's din
With those thin notes that rule a harvest night.

Oh brave small form! your strokes articulate
Voiceless expression from the silent ground—
As man's first music, born to oppose hate,
Construed earth poetry with its crude sound.

Life begging to continue, plays its tunes,
And this small source from which its music springs
Inspires hope, and soothes those misfortunes
Which higher life heirs with the finer things.

ANDREW GRAHAM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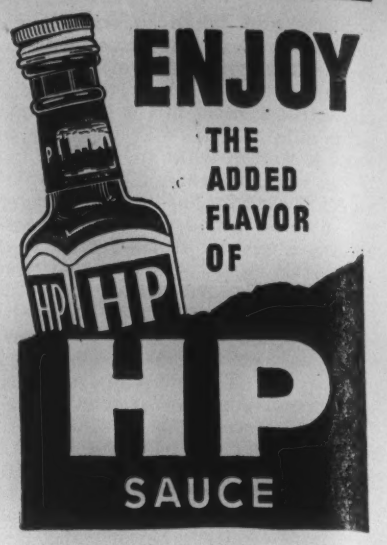

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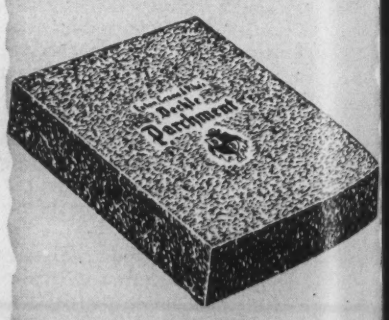

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WORLD OF WOMEN

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

WEDDINGS

A Word to the Brides

By RONALD McRAE

FUNNILY enough, the most exacting, opinionated, and sometimes knowledgeable persons on the subject of courting, marriage, and bringing up children, are bachelors. Of course the obvious thought crops up immediately that, having escaped from the actual responsibility of having to prove their point, their opinion isn't worth a damn. However, as the objective viewpoint is supposed to have some bearing on the value of an opinion, this should at least entitle them to a hearing.

At this time of the year when weddings are "bustin' out all over" and so, presumably are headaches for the parents amongst one's contemporaries, I feel like climbing on the band wagon myself with a few observations on the subject of weddings, together with a remark or two on how to sustain the inner man during the pleasurable ordeal of witnessing the uniting of two ardent souls in what one hopes will be more than a few days' association.

Brides . . . These come in two general categories, tall or short, and whether they are fat or thin is incidental. No matter how emphatic the dressmaker may be, or how much confidence the bride has in his or her taste and opinions, there are certain basic facts to be faced. The tall bride should always wear a long train, a shortish veil, and a dropped waistline —with a certain leeway in other horizontal lines. Her bouquet should be large or, if she carries a prayer book, it should be elaborately decorated. The short bride should wear a diminutive train, a long veil, a higher waistline, a small bouquet, emphasizing vertical lines. The dark bride can surround herself with bridesmaids and accessories in strong basic colors, sometimes in rich fabrics; while the fair bride should be backed with derivative colors — pale pinks, mauves, pale lemon yellows and greys, in diaphanous materials.

Among Those Present

The guests . . . Personally I hate the undercurrent of chitchat that goes on in churches before the bride appears. It is becoming, in my opinion, more prevalent, and I most emphatically feel that wedding guests should make it their business to control it.

The reception . . . The social amenities to follow the wedding can be as lavish as the mortgage allows, in either the family palace, or favorite club or hotel. The reception depends on Father, and is bought by the pound, or provided by sweating blood.

However, I only hope that consideration has been given the background music for the reception and food to follow. The great Maxwell is so right when she lists party music not just for dancing, as being of prime importance. It blends and welds divergent persons together better than alcohol, which sometimes does the opposite.

Speaking of drink, a *good* cocktail or highball should be placed in the hands of the presumably parched guests as they stagger away from the receiving line; that is, of course, if the whole party is not to be champagne. Champagne throughout the repast is a matter of taste, but for the toasts it is almost obligatory. I have known a prenuptial war to rage in the secret bosom of the bride's family over "dat ole debbil rum" ominous enough to put a strain on the already harassed engaged pair. It does seem that, if feelings run high, now is a time, if ever, for parents of strong abstainer opinions to relax — for the cause and as a gesture of hospitable courtesy to a probably very mixed list of guests. Whether they themselves partake is then a matter entirely up to them.

The number of people involved dictates the planning of the food. However, there are certain facts to be faced in the preparation, serving and enjoyment of the food. If it is to be the simple minimum, let it be sandwiches, cakes, coffee or tea, and something for a toast. Sandwiches must *not* be made of ingredients that go sloppy. Open-faced sandwiches of smoked salmon or turkey, small sardines, and egg variations help cheer up the regulation double and ribbon type. If the facilities permit, some hot canapes can make a feast out of this simple repast.

If the food is served buffet or sit down, and is not planned on the most elaborate scale for breakfast or supper, I strongly suggest an attractive one plate menu with hot strong coffee and petit fours or small cakes, and champagne. Ice cream or any other sweet is to my mind an unnecessary course to cope with, and adds very little extra pleasure. But the one plate must be attractive and not look like a dog's dinner, thrown together at a crowded buffet by inexperienced servers. The plates should be carefully arranged beforehand, and finished off as they are handed out with the proper silver and napkins.

For the hot department, if good puff paste paté shells are not available, use a rusk, or dry toast as a base. Fish can be creamed. Oysters with a dash of curry in the sauce are excellent or a wonderful combination of fillet of sole, shrimp, lobster and scallops, in a sherry flavored rich cream sauce. Cold salmon and cucumbers are a dandy alternative in hot weather and are especially popular when our Restigouche is in season.

For the cold plate the oft despised chicken salad can be magnificently if carefully prepared. One mistake is to cut the chicken too small—and another is too much celery. The mayonnaise to bind it must be of the best oil procurable and made with lots of mixmaster or elbow grease, with the most careful blending of the ingredients. Other alternatives for the cold plate are slices of deep chicken and ham pie, or the regulation sliced ham and turkey. A very *recherché* number is fresh lobster salad, with mayonnaise well spiked with curry and a dash of garlic.

Each plate should have an individual aspic of fresh vegetables, and a small portion of tossed green salad with French dressing. Fresh strawberries cut in half glamour up the garlic seasoned green salad bowl. Passed around: plates of watercress rolls, cucumber sandwiches, hot small buttered tea biscuits, thin buttered Dutch brown bread. Again, let me repeat, the coffee should be strong and hot. Wind up with small iced French pastries and petit fours, and a last blast of champagne.

Now the speeches, preferably non-biological . . . the bride's bouquet, shied, I always suspect, to a pal at a well-planned spot, over the bannister . . . rice, rose petals, old shoes, and a couple of wise-cracks. Then off with the new girdle and shoes, and thank God it's over.

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CONCERNING FOOD

To Be Eaten Outdoors

By MARJORIE FLINT

EITHER you like to go on picnics or you can't be coaxed into being a party to one. Possibly a psychiatrist could trace your aversion back to the days when you attended Sunday School picnics regularly and received painful abrasions from running in sack races. Or you may have suffered your first set back romantically when you realized that the man of your choice had given the popcorn box bangle to another but very unworthy female.

On the other hand inveterate picknickers need no excuse for a picnic once the open season has been declared, and have a hardy scorn for natural hazards such as poison ivy, bulls, and small crawling things.

So much for the mental approach and from now on we will assume that you like picnics and frequently entertain friends and family in this style. You probably have your own very choice location not too far distant from home which answers your need for change of scenery, some swimming and relaxation generally. Webster defines a picnic as "a short pleasure trip by a party carrying its own food to be eaten outdoors". You should emphasize "short" and "pleasure" and avoid complete exhaustion at the end of the day.

Naturally a more than adequate quantity of food should be provided, count on serving it at least one hour before the normal meal time. This factor alone limits the distance travelled. What is taken to the picnic depends upon the family's food fancies but as always, organize things so that only a minimum amount of work has to be done when it's time to eat.

Have all the necessary equipment assembled and ready to go if much picknicking is done in your household. This is a "must" early in the season and is in the same category as putting on the house screens and getting out the deck chairs. The new de luxe leather picnic hampers are apt to make your old wicker model look pretty shabby by comparison but it is no doubt still efficient as a carrier and lighter in weight. Lacking either of these an unused travelling case can be filled with plastic dishes and cutlery, thermos bottles, etc., with very effective results using tape and cloth to form the compartments.

Regardless of the grandeur or simplicity of your equipment there are a few standard items you should always have with you. These are a bottle opener, a tin box containing matches, an old newspaper and a dish cloth, plastic salts and peppers of the non-shaking variety which are moisture proof, and a good screw top jar for sugar (to baffle the ants).

The cooked-in-the-open variety of picnic is the most delightful providing you don't spend all your time trying to organize the fire. Better take along a supply of kindling wood with you since nature isn't apt to have it neatly piled and arranged for your convenience. A small portable charcoal grill is the answer to cooking in the open unless you insist upon having wood smoke in your eyes and ashes in the scrambled eggs. These grills are light in weight, easy to pack and eliminate fire hazards.

Picnic Menu No. 1

(Cooked Outdoors)

Charcoal broiled steak or steak patties
Chive butter
Pan fried new potatoes—Fresh garden peas
Buttered rolls
Sweetened fresh berries—Cup cakes
Beverage—your choice

With this menu much of the preparation can be done the day before. The potatoes can be cooked and skins removed and the peas cooked, seasoned and put in a screw top jar along with a generous lump of butter ready to empty into a saucepan for heating.

To make the Chive Butter soften ¼ lb. (½ cup) butter and add 1 tbsp. chopped chives and 1 tbsp. chopped parsley. Sugar the berries as usual and put in jar or vacuum bottle for transportation purposes. Leave the cupcakes in their paper coats and ice or not as desired. Keep all the food in the refrigerator until ready to leave—but don't forget it! This happened to an unusually well organized family who were off to the cottage and had packed a picnic lunch to eat en route. It was stored in the refrigerator and completely ignored until they were well on their way. Some of it was quite good a week after according to reports.

You can charcoal broil any cut of steak to anybody's taste. If there are more than two of you, it might be easier on the budget to ask the others to bring their favorite steaks (see the beef chart prices for the reason of this suggestion) or use minced beef made into patties.

To charcoal broil a steak start your fire about 45 minutes before you plan to be hungry (don't underestimate). You need a deep bed of live coals at a distance of 5 to 7 inches below the grill. Use kindling or a lighted candle stub to start the fire and let it burn until a gray film covers the top of the charcoal.

Rub the grill with fat trimmings from the steak or a piece of suet. Broil the steak on both sides allowing a total time of 25 minutes for a 2" cut for a medium rare finish. The time of cooking is something you may have to experiment with until you get to know the way the fire behaves. The drippings are apt to catch fire so have some water handy to sprinkle over but don't drench. Salt and pepper the steak and spread with Chive Butter.

If for various reasons you aren't interested in the cooked-on-location style picnic here is a suggested menu where everything can be done at home.

Picnic Menu No. 2

Fried Chicken
Casserole of creamed new potatoes and green peas
Tiny whole tomatoes
(with or without skins)
Ripe olives and celery—French bread
Butter tarts

For two people use custom cut chicken, buying the favorite parts in duplicate but for a family style picnic use a boiling fowl. To do this cut up and cook the fowl the day before and let it cool in the broth. The morning of the picnic drain the chicken and dredge with seasoned flour (or ½ cornmeal and ½ flour) and fry in butter. Pack in a casserole or covered pan and wrap it in layers of paper and a thick towel—it will still be warm when you are ready to eat. Use the same wrapping technique for the creamed potatoes and peas.

Tiny new potatoes are the nicest to use for this dish if you have the patience to scrape them. A word of warning—these hot foods should be eaten not later than two hours after preparing them. The staphylococci organisms are very active in lukewarm foods over a period of time and the results are not very pleasant for you.

Spur-of-the-moment picnic planning can be easy with some tins of meat from the emergency shelf.

Picnic Menu No. 3

Casserole of corned beef hash
Hard cooked or devilled eggs
(You know it's a picnic)
Dill pickle
Cucumber and tomatoes for slicing
Bread and butter sandwiches
Wedges of old Canadian cheese
Sugared doughnuts
Fresh fruit
(bananas, black cherries, etc.)

Heat the corned beef hash (2 tins for 4 people) in a greased casserole dish adding any desired flavoring such as Worcestershire sauce. Keep the hash hot by wrapping in papers and towel. Assemble the rest of the items according to the goods on hand, get out the road-map, and go.

• •

VAN GOGH

BEAUTY came to him in no easy birth,
Full-armed, like Pallas from the brow of Jove,
But was wrung rudely from a grudging earth.
All the wild landscapes we have come to love,
The burning sunflowers and the luminous soil;
The rich, rare foliage of a solar zone,
Were nourished by his lifeblood and his toil
Through a long winter in a land of stone.

R. H. GRENVILLE

BRAIN-TEASER

Free With the French

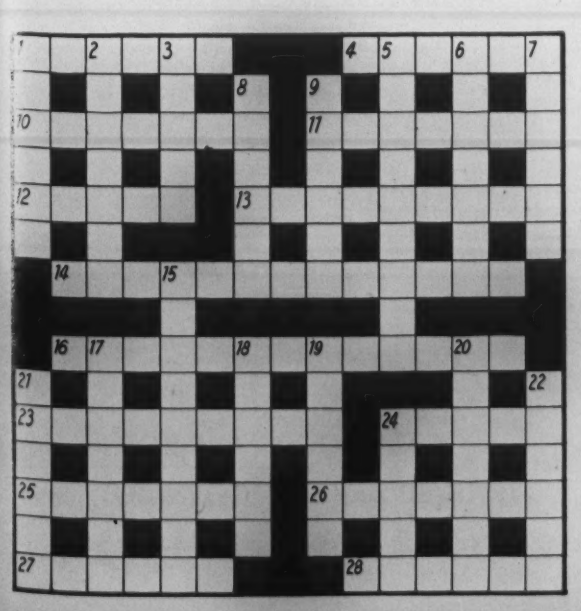
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1 Product of a poor pod. (3, 3)
4 Scared to give help to the R.A.F.
10 A little bird comes to pieces.
11 ZZZZZZZ
12 An affray which I started and Lee finished.
13 The understanding faculty.
14 Words that have often separated man and wife. (9, 4)
16 ¼¼¼¼¼ (5, 8)
23 Her French aunt takes Liza in.
24 "You can't say she's entirely nood
If on her hair she wears a - - - - -"
25 We find it even in an ant. (2, 5)
26 I an entertaining word am using.
27 You need to change it to indicate it.
28 Peg upsetting to pigs.

DOWN

1 The hands of the clock are, even when they're not. (2, 4)
2 Let eels squirm at her name.
3 Select a word from the literature of France.
5 Mode of departure when electrocuted. (6, 3)
6 Lean Ida might be this kind of girl for a fat boy. (2, 5)
7 Fingers figures.
8 A steeplejack will, no doubt, often this to climb it.
9 Fag end of a hill. (1, 5)
15 Old or new, it's still quite old.
17 Illuminated jaws?
18 Often crazy for bed.
19 They are nasty theatres in Roman history. (hidden)
20 A Brazilian city starts revelling.
21 Famous London street by the shore?
22 One of 7 or nine. (1, 5)
24 Political speech from a tree trunk.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Attenuate
6. Ducky
9. Shingle
10. Nickels
11. Nil
12. Thrice
13. Mike
15. Veterans
16. Tousle
18. Rabbit
20. Coverage
23. Luft
24. Harvey
25. R. U. R.
28. Glottis
29. Coiners
30. Tongs
31. No scenery

DOWN

1. Arson
2. Triplet
3. Night train
4. A bearing
5. Eunuch
6. Dice
7. Cretins
8. Yestereve
14. Lonely life
15. Very light
17. Convicts
19. Buffoon
21. A frieze
22. Parson
26. Rusty
27. Otis

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the feminine way!

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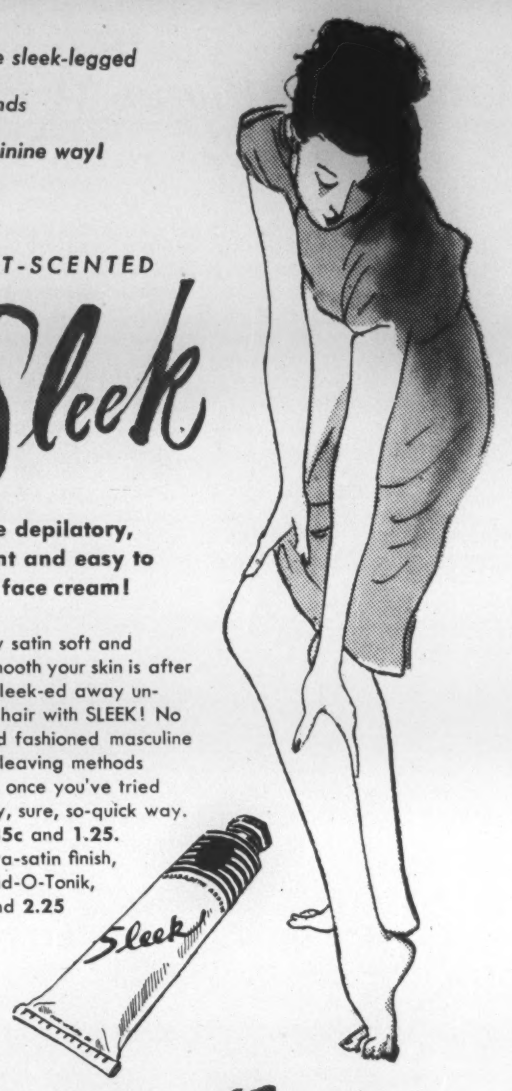

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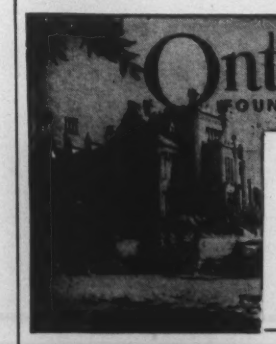

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2

MUSIC

Godden's Piano Wizardry

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IT TOOK the piano wizardry of Canada's Reginald Godden to draw the Prom's fullest house this season. Although the national market for music like Godden's is regrettably small and he can count on only a few appearances a year in Canada, it was a real tribute to the artist that his engagement with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra was so well attended.

The gem of the evening was Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2 with Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish-born assistant conductor of the Chicago Symphony, leading the orchestra. This piece is perhaps the most famous and by many considered the best of the late pianist-composer's works. Certainly, it is his supremely effective example of Slav themes colorfully moulded along classical lines. Godden hammered fiercely upon the motive which was so long in building up in the first movement and then swept through the majestically sweeping phrases. Unfortunately, until one got used to it or Godden made the adjustment, the absence of a piano lid—evidently for the sake of the overflow audience back of the orchestra, gave the solo instrument at times a wrapped-in-wool tonal effect. But soon the pianist shaped the lovely themes, the piquant side comments to the orchestral passages, the sparkling cadenzas and the interpolated crashing chords into an exciting and dramatic whole. The brilliant scherzo movement of a finale opened in a brusque manner, built up to a tremendous orchestral climax, a solo cadenza and a fascinating orgy of virtuoso pianism. Godden himself got real excitement out of it and then for contrast gave a sensitive reading of the mournfully lyrical theme (made popular for the bobby-sox department, like so many others, by Freddie Martin as "Pale Moon and Empty Arms").

Vivian Della Chiesa, U.S. radio and concert soprano, will be the guest artist at the Prom concert July 22.

That everything in the concerto went off elegantly was probably the opinion of all. But Godden's solo group might have been a matter for contrary opinion; Grainger's "Handel in the Strand" sounded like Grainger prancing in the Strand—a big difference, and Ravel's "The Fountain" was a clean-cut bit of technical work with little feeling. However, Godden's rich expressiveness was impressively apparent in the Chopin Ballade in G minor. He played it for the beauty in the sustained melody, with ease, intensity of feeling and intelligence in the phrasing.

It is reported that Reginald Godden is to accept the principalship of the Hamilton Conservatory.

We noted the star quality in Tauno Hannikainen's performances here two years ago and last season with the Prom. He still has it—a real temperament for making music. Although his final flame of eloquence and categorical authority comes best in Sibelius (and only "Finlandia" as an encore on last week's program), he did wonders with the orchestra in chestnuts like Tschaikowsky's Waltz of the Flowers, a movement from his Sixth Symphony, the waltz from Gounod's "Faust". His orchestra hand is exacting, sharp yet light. The strings under concertmaster Hyman Goodman turned in a fine job; the woodwinds and horns had a few off moments but not serious ones.

In Brief

After visits to the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Rosalyn Tureck, famed American concert pianist, will give three Bach master classes in Winnipeg next Jan. 6, 7 and 8, Eva Clare, director of music for the University of Manitoba announced recently.

As a direct outcome of the recent successful production, "Rosalinda", by the Royal Conservatory Opera School of Toronto, the C.B.C. has informed Arnold Walter, director of the Senior School, that four complete operas with Canadian casts will be produced next season.

With three Britten works, "Peter Grimes", "Rape of Lucretia" and "Albert Herring" touring Europe, travellers this summer will find performances of the brilliant young English composer's operas being given at various capitals. His latest work, "The Beggar's Opera", won high critical acclaim when it was given its première in Cambridge on May 24 by the English Opera Group.

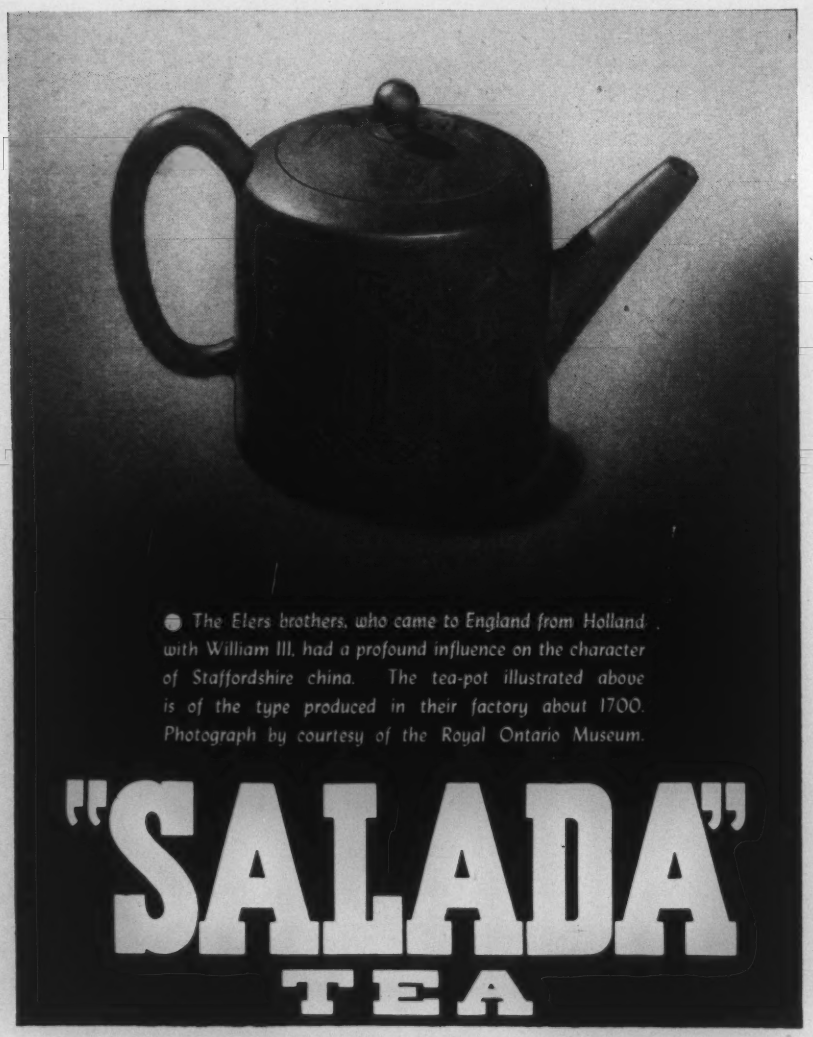
For the recent recital of the Toronto Ballet School, the Director of Music, Mr. Edward Vidal, talented pianist-composer and first cousin of Maurice Abravanel (S.N., June 26), composed a score for the ballet "The Little Cupid". Incidentally, it was the Toronto Ballet School's fifteen-year-old Olivia Wyatt who danced so competently with Herbert Bliss at the recent production of "Rosalinda".

CAMP FOR DIRECTORS

CAMP Sunfish on Lake Simcoe will be the focal point during the last two weeks before Labor Day of a provincial training plan for community leaders. Organizations interested in improving their programs in Social Recreation, Drama, Music, Physical Recreation, or Arts and Small Crafts, may send representatives for special courses in these fields. Human Relations (group discussion) will also be a separate course.

In many communities, financial assistance is being given to delegates by local groups, since while the Community Programs section of the Ontario Department of Education will bear the cost of administration and instruction, each camper must meet his own living expenses.

Giving leadership throughout the course of the institute will be Recreation Directors from several Ontario communities, specialist members of the departmental staff, and other outstanding instructors.


The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
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THE OTHER PAGE

She Goes Transcendental

By J. E. MIDDLETON

"YOU know Emerson's essay on Compensation?"

Questions like this may be expected in collegiate haunts from grave and reverend seniors. They have novelty when posed in the shade of a brooder-house by Cecilia Faraday, a vivid, brown-eyed, elderly woman in a ragged grey sweater, overalls and rubber boots.

"If you get too much of anything," she continued, "you have too little of something else. It's true as arithmetic. Look at me. Too many cattle and not enough help. Too many chickens and coarse grain scarce. Too much money and not enough brains." She strutted merrily after this last sentence. "Do you know," she added, "in town the other day I was introduced to a commercial traveller as 'the richest woman in Huttonville.' There's distinction!"

As Huttonville is as small a hamlet as one could find in a day's travel I suggested that it was a modified distinction, at the same time seeing in a flash all her career; as a concert-singer in Toronto and Ottawa, socially and artistically adept, as the joyous young wife of a stock-farmer, as a loyal, resolute widow honoring a memory by carrying on for twenty-five years and more in easy content.

"When do you get time to read Emerson?" I demanded.

"I don't; but I remember him, in patches. And I find that the people around here are pretty much like Emerson's neighbors of a hundred years ago; generally in a sweat about things that don't matter. Didn't he say that a cheat cheats only himself? A few have plucked me now and then. Annoying at the time, I admit, but in the long run I didn't lose anything. For compensation, I knew them better and chose other company. One of them is in jail at this very minute. Even he gets compensation; you and I are paying for his board and keep."

"I have a nice young neighbor, housekeeping for an old couple down the road a piece. Trouble just camped on her doorstep. Her husband came back from the war with one elbow perpetually crooked. Most convivial. He could get drunk oftener and stay drunk longer than any one else in the township. That was hard on Jessie. When he was sober he just oozed repentance, and that was harder still on her. It's a grim business to be ashamed of a man you once loved. Where was her compensation? I'll tell you. One day, being properly ashamed of himself, he just walked out and never came back. Now she has some peace. She can buy new hair-ribbons for her little girl and can put her mind to her cooking. That was one of her lemon pies we had for dinner. I mentioned that you were coming and she brought a couple over. I really believe she would rather cook them than eat them. And that's happiness. Hunt for it and you can't find it. Mind your business and it will creep up on you."

Even as she was talking the strains of a famous Mendelssohn solo were ringing through my mind. She must have sung it scores of times, "Oh for the wings, the wings of a dove, then far away, far away would I fly . . . In the wilderness build me a nest . . . and remain there forever at rest." That rolling acreage of lush pasture is no wilderness; nevertheless on a winter night with a roaring east wind and drifting snow it's pretty much of a solitude.

Knowing of her laborious days, her lonely nights, and her troubles with hired help I asked what compensation she was getting—aside from money-return.

"I like cattle and sheep and dogs," she returned with a gleam in her eye. "They're not like people. They don't talk back and they're always appreciative."

"How many cats have you?"

"At the last census there were eleven—and more expected. But there isn't a rat or a field-mouse for miles around. Compensation again. But cats and dogs have sense. They're not like Tom Carson. He worked like a navvy to get elected. All right. He's a Member now, neglecting his business, neglecting his family, spending all his sessional indemnity and more. Why! To get re-elected. That's his compensation. To me it's more like a vicious circle, especially as he has lost his freedom. He can't think for himself any more; he has to think for the Party. He's on a leash—like a dog in the city. But he asked for it; which no dog would do."

"Once there was a very common family around here; a brother and two sisters, one feeble-minded. She would go for weeks without speaking to anybody. But they had a lot of common dollars; besides 150 acres, a good house and a bank barn; and no relatives. Not many friends either; only a retired school teacher from town who came out once in a while. When the brother took sick this teacher came and stayed. When he died he left her fifty acres. In due time the normal sister died and left everything to the teacher; but with a proviso. She was to take personal care of the feeble-minded sister, then past seventy. That was easy, or seemed to be. But the old woman lived for fifteen years. Emerson was right. Whatever you get you pay for, and this time, I believe, the price for that 150 acres was too high."

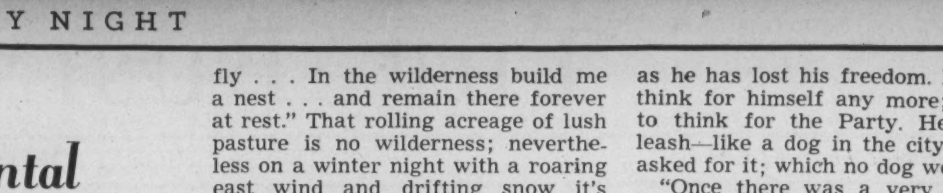
For some days now, since I got home, I've been re-reading Emerson's essays.

WHILE THESE REMAIN

NOW in this precarious peace we
are gaining a little time
Against the tide of destruction.
The crash landing of one plane may
make a headline,
The burning of one building a news
item.
The dead are buried singly and not
by the hundred.
There are no sign-posts in the sky
To mark the places
Where smoke and flame and screaming terror
Desecrated the starlight;
No crosses on the sea
To mark the going down of men and
ships.
And the earth is covering her scars
with buttercups.

The comradeship of men-in-arms
Is fading into the unacknowledged
credo
Of every man for himself.
We are returning to the old joys,
the old sorrows,
The old, small hates.
Where are they who dreamed of a
fair world brimming with plenty
And peopled with brothers?
Some are bewildered and silent,
Some are bitterly loud;
But there are others who say:
"The fault is ours. Our dream was
not great enough.
And we forgot to pray."
While these remain, there is hope.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN



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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 17, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Low Debt, High Services Offered Newfoundlanders Next Thursday

By RODNEY Y. GREY

Newfoundlanders go to the polls next Thursday to decide whether they will join Canada or strike out on their own. The suggested financial terms of union advanced by the Canadian government are a major item affecting the vote.

A lower debt and a higher level of government services are offered to Newfoundland. As their country enters a period when it can expect falling prices for the staple products it exports, a sharing of the load of government debt and a chance to raise the level of public services should look attractive to Newfoundlanders. For Canadians, the six or seven million dollars the federal government would spend in Newfoundland in excess of revenues collected there is set against strategical gains.

NEXT Thursday, July 22, Newfoundlanders go to the polls to decide whether they want to return to Responsible Government or join Canada as a tenth province. Underlying this political question are basic economic needs which must be satisfied. Newfoundlanders will have to decide whether they can now stand on their own feet and finance their own government, or whether they had better enter Confederation and be lent a helping hand. The Canadian government made a definite offer to Newfoundland, setting out in detail the financial terms that were considered fair to both parties to the suggested union. There is to be no bargaining, it is a take-it-or-leave-it offer. What the people of Newfoundland think of that offer will be a major factor in next Thursday's referendum.

What are the main features of the suggested financial terms? Are they adequate for Newfoundland? How do they effect Canada? As Canadians and Newfoundlanders eye each other with thoughts of union, the answers to these questions become important.

Newfoundland's greatest financial difficulty is government inability to provide needed services without running into debt. This is the foremost problem tackled in the Canadian offer. The Dominion offers to take over about seven-eighths of Newfoundland's present debt—built up by the chronic deficits of the long depression years, and somewhat reduced by wartime surpluses. The sixty-three and a half million dollars added to the federal debt will lift a big burden from Newfoundland. It isn't just charity on Ottawa's part, for that debt represents things that the Federal government would have paid for if Newfoundland had been a province.

War-Time Surplus

This leaves Newfoundland with a debt under ten millions and a surplus accumulated during the war of approximately twenty-eight million. The Newfoundland Commission planned to spend that money on capital improvements — roads, rolling stock, schools and hospitals for the isolated coastal settlements. It is suggested that a third of the surplus be deposited in a special account with the government of Canada and set aside for the first eight years of union to meet current account expenditures on public services. The rest of the surplus is to be used for the same sort of schemes as the Commission planned, or any other developmental work favored by the Newfoundland provincial government.

If Newfoundland is to come into Confederation, its provincial revenues could never service its present debt. Therefore it would have to be taken over by the Dominion. Rather than take over the surplus as well as the debt, the Dominion government felt that funds should be available to Newfoundland to raise her standard of public services without her going in debt. Leaving the surplus was the easiest way to do this.

Critics of the proposed agreement have pointed out that this twenty-eight million dollar surplus is more apparent than real, for a good portion of it is frozen in sterling in London. That frozen London balance is growing as the Commission government pays out dollars to Newfoundland fishermen and accepts pounds in London. Also, a small part of the surplus has already been earmarked for sinking fund purposes—to be set against repayment of part of the present debt. That leaves nearer eleven million as real money in the sock.

This doesn't completely solve the debt problem. Once the present boom conditions are over, Newfoundland is likely to be faced with falling prices for her few stable exports, and a declining national income. She will revert to her old pattern of low taxable capacity and recurring deficits. While the terms don't cure this condition they do make the situation more manageable. Some of the deficit-incurring services will be taken over by the Dominion, particularly the debt-ridden Newfoundland Railway. A floor under national income will be created: the Dominion, in extending to Newfoundland the services which it gives under statute to all of Canada, will likely spend six or seven millions more than it will collect in taxes. That assumes a tax agreement with Newfoundland similar to those in effect with seven of the provinces. Three major items of expenditure will remain with Newfoundland—highways, education, health and welfare. These might make a five million deficit each year. Offsetting that there is the accumulated surplus and the fact that it will be easier to get funds to meet that debt as part of Canada. The Canadian capital market will be more accessible, institutions like the Bank of Canada will be ready to assist and the Ottawa government subject to appeal.

Though Newfoundland now enjoys a boom and local money is available to meet deficits, this is not likely to continue. The same trouble—incurring debt out of all proportion to national income—that ended responsible government before, is liable to happen again if Newfoundland tries independence.

The difficulties of providing the services demanded by any western nation are bound up with the debt problem just outlined. Several items in the Canadian offer refer directly to this need to raise the level of public services. As mentioned, the Dominion government will take over some, and the Newfoundland government will be able to provide others when it has built the required capital equipment with its surplus. But there are other services offered to Newfoundland: they are the things that the Newfoundland government has not provided but which the Canadian government does. Unemployment insurance and family allowances are examples. In these three ways it is hoped that Newfoundlanders will enjoy the same level of government services the rest of Canada does. To Newfoundland wage earners this is a major part of the suggested terms of union.

In Eight Years

Eight years after the union, a Royal Commission is to be appointed to investigate the working out of these terms, and to find out whether additional financial assistance should be offered to keep the level of services up to prevailing Canadian levels. This suggests that while the Ottawa government is not prepared to bargain now, it does recognize that in the future a provincial government in Newfoundland, and Newfoundland members in both Houses of Parliament, will be in a position to parley with the federal government. They won't be any different from any other province, their financial relationship with the Dominion will be subject to revision just like that of the other provinces.

Substantial alteration in the Newfoundland tax structure is involved in Ottawa's offer. The customs and import duties that have formed too large a portion of Newfoundland's revenue will vanish, to be replaced by Dominion schedules at lower rates and for different purposes. The province will be able to levy only "direct" taxes like the other provinces do. The offer says "Newfoundland will be entitled to enter a tax agreement for rental to Canada of the income tax, corporation tax, and succession duty fields. . ." and goes on to list different options available. Newfoundland doesn't have to enter a tax agreement to come into Confederation, but it is entitled to do so if it wants to. No doubt it will want that tax agreement, for it would give Newfoundland stability of revenue through a period of falling prices. Stability of revenue over any long period is something Newfoundland has never experienced. It will make possible long term plans for extending provincial services, obviously a prime necessity. Generally, there will be shift away from indirect taxes on consumption and an increase in progressive income taxation.

Last, there is the problem of making the transition from Commission government to province. The long term part of that problem is dealt with in the terms suggested. For the first twelve years of union the Dominion will pay Newfoundland a special Transitional Grant. It begins with $3,150,000 in the first year and tapers off to $350,000 in the twelfth year. This will meet special expenses that may arise, and will give Newfoundland extra money to invest in revenue producing services.

Change-Over

The immediate problems of a change over are not dealt with in the terms. Those are the whole group of problems that will arise after July 22 if Newfoundland votes for Confederation, and before the actual date of union. Special expenses may arise that would put an undue burden on the Newfoundland government. Obviously merchants would be reluctant to import goods knowing that the import duties were to be taken off. A special subsidy to merchants might be necessary. The difficulties of running a government and carrying on ordinary functions will be much greater in that interim period. No doubt the Canadian government will be willing to go outside the terms offered to make special arrangements to cope with this difficulty. The change of status involves both parties. We would be unlikely to bungle the show by not being cooperative in temporary difficulty.

Dealing with the debt, raising the level of services, altering the tax structure, and providing for the change-over—those are the main features of the suggested terms of union. Obviously, it can't solve Newfoundland's problem. Indeed, the problem that faces the government or governments of a sparsely populated country dependent on the export of a few staple products liable to price fluctuations for its income is never likely to be "solved". But the financial terms do make it appear at least that the problem would be reduced to manageable size. Newfoundland in Confederation will have a better chance of providing Newfoundlanders with good government than Newfoundland on its own.

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To Canadians, it doesn't need to be underlined that we would hardly be acquiring an asset. Each year the people of the other nine provinces of Canada would pay out six or seven million dollars to Newfoundland in the course of providing the normal services of our Federal government.

They have been welcomed in Canada with only a few dissenting votes. But they go a long way to help Newfoundland. The reasons for welcoming Newfoundland are not economic; because Canadians feel that there is much to be said in terms of defence, strategy and stretching from sea to sea they are willing to help with the burdens of finance.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Why More Production Is Vital

By P. M. RICHARDS

DO you, reader, believe in the truth of statements about the need for greater production and productivity? Of course, inasmuch as all SATURDAY NIGHT readers are well-informed and intelligent, you probably do, but if so you differ from most people. The common belief, I am convinced, is that our ability to produce goods and services in abundance is so high that we are likely to be swamped with goods before very long and that one result will be persistent underemployment. Now, this notion is astonishingly far from the truth, and widespread acceptance of it endangers not only our own material well-being and social security but even the continuance of world civilization.

We, meaning in this case Canada and the United States and other progressive nations which are currently looked to by the rest of the world as virtually inexhaustible sources of wealth, at present are far from being in a position to meet the demands that may be made upon us—we are not even able to produce the requirements of our own postwar standards of life. The expansion of our productive machine has failed to keep pace in recent years with our population growth; our productivity (the unit rate of production, as distinct from the over-all volume) has fallen rather alarmingly as a result of the reduction in working hours and the general slackening of effort. It is the fact of this downtrend, in face of the greatly increased demands upon the productive system, which gives us cause for serious concern.

Some Sobering Facts

The United States, the world's greatest industrial nation, has not made nearly the progress in expansion of industrial production that is popularly supposed. This is particularly true as regards consumer durable goods. Statistics published by William A. McDonnell, president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, show that if we compare the United States' per capita iron and steel production today with the per capita volume reached in 1929, we see practically no growth whatever in almost twenty years in this most basic and essential item.

For example, the U.S. produced in 1946 only 944.6 pounds of iron and steel per capita, as compared to 1,040.5 pounds per capita in 1929. World steel ingot production reached a total of 170 million tons in 1943, and dropped to 121.6 million tons for the year 1946. This latter figure compares with 149 million tons for 1940. The U.S. steel-making capacity is 91 million tons of ingots and steel for castings per year, an increase of about 18 million tons above that of 1929. But requirements have greatly increased; since 1940 the population of the U.S. has grown by about 14,000,000, a little more than the total population of Canada.

The United States' output of certain non-ferrous metals is even more discouraging on a per capita basis, when compared with that of two decades ago. The country is short not only of copper, but also of lead, tin, zinc and manganese. While nature endowed the U.S. generously with anthracite and bituminous coal, annual per capita production is considerably below the levels reached in the past, notwithstanding improved mechanization. Production of electrical power is far short of meeting demand, with the result that curtailment of industrial consumption and general rationing of power have become commonplace. The power industry is endeavoring to expand, but is retarded by bottlenecks in production of generators, steam turbines and transformers.

World Levels Too Low

Another of the serious handicaps to larger production is the shortage of freight cars; steel production has been held up frequently by the lack of transportation. It was only about the middle of last year that the steel companies began to apportion sufficient steel to freight car manufacturers to permit the building of enough new cars to replace those currently wearing out. The U.S. production of lumber has declined on a per capita basis about 25 per cent since 1929. And though the war has been over for three years, the U.S. has failed by a wide margin to produce anything like the same number of automobiles it produced annually at the end of the 1920's.

We are beginning to recognize that much of the trouble existing everywhere today results from the inability of the world as a whole to provide mankind with a reasonably satisfactory standard of living. A large majority of the world's population exists today at a bare subsistence level, with few of the comforts of civilized life and with little hope of substantial improvement in the early future.

We in Canada and the United States have come to realize that our own best interest lies in a far-sighted international program to improve the unhealthy economic conditions abroad which breed wars and totalitarian governments. But the fulfilment of this undertaking calls for a considerably greater production and productivity than presently exist. Curtailment of working hours, labor slow-downs and high operating costs are menacing this fulfilment and consequently our own security.

How Treaties Are Interpreted Is Test of Marshall Plan

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The damage done by enforcement of the convertibility clause of the American loan agreement suggests that tying the hands of the receiving countries is a bad way to begin a foreign aid program.

The real test of the Marshall Plan will come when the Americans begin interpretation of the various vague limiting clauses in the treaties they have signed with the sixteen European countries. Only then will the exact shape of the restrictions the Americans may impose be seen.

WITH the completion of the bilateral agreements, U.S. plans for Europe's recovery have assumed a definite shape, and it is to be hoped that the phase of anxious watching and waiting is ended and that we shall henceforth see results rather than discussions. The receiving countries are certainly relieved to feel that the ambitious plan has got so far. It would not, however, be quite true to say that they are confident of sailing from now on in calm waters.

Creditable Job

The negotiators did a hard and on the whole creditable job in hammering the U.S. draft agreements into an acceptable form, but it will only be when the terms of the agreements are being interpreted in practice that we can judge whether the original plans were basically changed in the process. No realist imagined that the business-like Americans would give so much away without requiring some supervision of its use, and, in fact, something concrete in exchange. For the recipients, therefore, the question was whether they could honorably accept the aid without conceding any of their rights and obligations as sovereign states.

There are certain clauses which can be, and have been, criticized; but it is this general vagueness rather than any specific objectionable feature which causes some uneasiness. Britain remembers the acrimonious disputes surrounding some clauses of the U.S. loan agreement, such as the obligation to make sterling freely convertible on a specified date and the command over British import policy where it affected curtailment of dollar purchases in favor of purchases from soft-currency countries.

Not Many Commitments

There are not many definite commitments in the aid pacts. But they abound with phrases such as "use its best endeavors," "measures which it deems appropriate," "a sound economic basis," "a valid rate of exchange," which, though they usually mean nothing at all, might in unfavorable circumstances mean the difference between one policy and another — America's interpretation being backed with a quite natural warning that a "wrong policy" would forfeit the right to more dollars.

In the preliminary negotiations there was evidently a quite genuine difference of opinion as to the best means of achieving recovery by changes in the exchange rates, and the Americans wisely refrained from pressing their claim to a right to advise on devaluation. Views on this matter (which at one time was considered crucial) are extreme, varying from the opinion that a chronic excess of imports indicates over-valuation of the currency to the opposite opinion that only by raising the value of the currency is it possible to correct the excessive rise in import prices due to American inflation and the consequent relative decline in export values.

U.S. Mistake

It is considered in Britain that the U.S. Treasury made a bad mistake in insisting on a literal interpretation of the loan agreement clause requiring free convertibility of sterling, and it is equally possible that the U.S. Government, with the best intentions, may mistakenly judge what measures are "sound" and what exchange rate is "valid".

Now that the currency question is disposed of for the present, attention has focussed on Article 5 in the U.K. pact, of which much is likely to be heard in the coming months. The preceding clauses have obliged the British Government to set aside in a special account the proceeds of sales of Marshall grants—the equivalent in sterling of the cost of the grants to the U.S. Government. These grants so far voted (as distinct from the smaller proportion—about a quarter of the total—which will be provided by way of loan) amount to some $920 million. Article 5 stipulates that, evidently with the aid of some funds released from the special account (up to 5 per cent or $52 million), America shall be entitled to acquire basic materials of British and Colonial origin. It seems that, "after due regard for the reasonable requirements of the U.K. for domestic use", the British Government is required to "facilitate the transfer" to the U.S. of materials needed for stockpiling or other purposes, no limit, in quantity or value, being specified. If the desired supplies are not available the two Governments will consult on means of increasing their production in the Colonies—for there are no surplus materials in the U.K. itself.

Carried to extremes, this commitment might overshadow all the rest of the agreement. It introduces a new principle, that America has free access to the raw materials of the other powers' possessions. Many people will concede this as a natural right; but there have been other schemes for ensuring the fair distribution of raw material supplies: the task might, for instance, be given to a department of U.N. Apart from the remoter possibilities, Britain cannot fail to lose dollars from supplies of, particularly, rubber and tin, which America buys anyway and for which she normally pays dollars. Cutting down dollar purchases in the U.S. is not likely to help Europe to balance its payments; and if increased quantities are sold, for payment in dollars,

(*Continued on page* 31)

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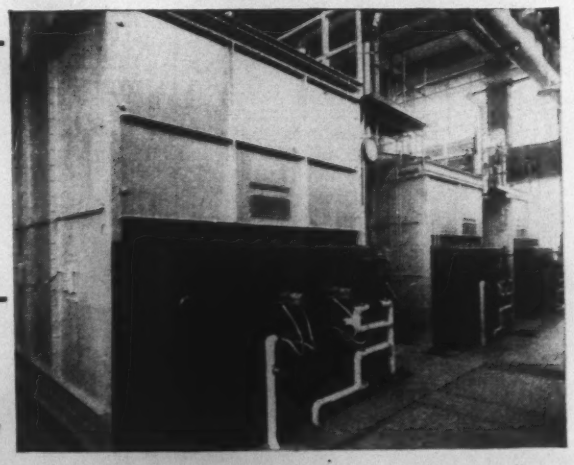

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 17, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Low Debt, High Services Offered Newfoundlanders Next Thursday

By RODNEY Y. GREY

Newfoundlanders go to the polls next Thursday to decide whether they will join Canada or strike out on their own. The suggested financial terms of union advanced by the Canadian government are a major item affecting the vote.

A lower debt and a higher level of government services are offered to Newfoundland. As their country enters a period when it can expect falling prices for the staple products it exports, a sharing of the load of government debt and a chance to raise the level of public services should look attractive to Newfoundlanders. For Canadians, the six or seven million dollars the federal government would spend in Newfoundland in excess of revenues collected there is set against strategical gains.

NEXT Thursday, July 22, Newfoundlanders go to the polls to decide whether they want to return to Responsible Government or join Canada as a tenth province. Underlying this political question are basic economic needs which must be satisfied. Newfoundlanders will have to decide whether they can now stand on their own feet and finance their own government, or whether they had better enter Confederation and be lent a helping hand. The Canadian government made a definite offer to Newfoundland, setting out in detail the financial terms that were considered fair to both parties to the suggested union. There is to be no bargaining, it is a take-it-or-leave-it offer. What the people of Newfoundland think of that offer will be a major factor in next Thursday's referendum.

What are the main features of the suggested financial terms? Are they adequate for Newfoundland? How do they effect Canada? As Canadians and Newfoundlanders eye each other with thoughts of union, the answers to these questions become important.

Newfoundland's greatest financial difficulty is government inability to provide needed services without running into debt. This is the foremost problem tackled in the Canadian offer. The Dominion offers to take over about seven-eighths of Newfoundland's present debt—built up by the chronic deficits of the long depression years, and somewhat reduced by wartime surpluses. The sixty-three and a half million dollars added to the federal debt will lift a big burden from Newfoundland. It isn't just charity on Ottawa's part, for that debt represents things that the Federal government would have paid for if Newfoundland had been a province.

War-Time Surplus

This leaves Newfoundland with a debt under ten millions and a surplus accumulated during the war of approximately twenty-eight million. The Newfoundland Commission planned to spend that money on capital improvements — roads, rolling stock, schools and hospitals for the isolated coastal settlements. It is suggested that a third of the surplus be deposited in a special account with the government of Canada and set aside for the first eight years of union to meet current account expenditures on public services. The rest of the surplus is to be used for the same sort of schemes as the Commission planned, or any other developmental work favored by the Newfoundland provincial government.

If Newfoundland is to come into Confederation, its provincial revenues could never service its present debt. Therefore it would have to be taken over by the Dominion. Rather than take over the surplus as well as the debt, the Dominion government felt that funds should be available to Newfoundland to raise her standard of public services without her going in debt. Leaving the surplus was the easiest way to do this.

Critics of the proposed agreement have pointed out that this twenty-eight million dollar surplus is more apparent than real, for a good portion of it is frozen in sterling in London. That frozen London balance is growing as the Commission government pays out dollars to Newfoundland fishermen and accepts pounds in London. Also, a small part of the surplus has already been earmarked for sinking fund purposes—to be set against repayment of part of the present debt. That leaves nearer eleven million as real money in the sock.

This doesn't completely solve the debt problem. Once the present boom conditions are over, Newfoundland is likely to be faced with falling prices for her few stable exports, and a declining national income. She will revert to her old pattern of low taxable capacity and recurring deficits. While the terms don't cure this condition they do make the situation more manageable. Some of the deficit-incurring services will be taken over by the Dominion, particularly the debt-ridden Newfoundland Railway. A floor under national income will be created: the Dominion, in extending to Newfoundland the services which it gives under statute to all of Canada, will likely spend six or seven millions more than it will collect in taxes. That assumes a tax agreement with Newfoundland similar to those in effect with seven of the provinces. Three major items of expenditure will remain with Newfoundland—highways, education, health and welfare. These might make a five million deficit each year. Offsetting that there is the accumulated surplus and the fact that it will be easier to get funds to meet that debt as part of Canada. The Canadian capital market will be more accessible, institutions like the Bank of Canada will be ready to assist and the Ottawa government subject to appeal.

Though Newfoundland now enjoys a boom and local money is available to meet deficits, this is not likely to continue. The same trouble—incurring debt out of all proportion to national income—that ended responsible government before, is liable to happen again if Newfoundland tries independence.

The difficulties of providing the services demanded by any western nation are bound up with the debt problem just outlined. Several items in the Canadian offer refer directly to this need to raise the level of public services. As mentioned, the Dominion government will take over some, and the Newfoundland government will be able to provide others when it has built the required capital equipment with its surplus. But there are other services offered to Newfoundland: they are the things that the Newfoundland government has not provided but which the Canadian government does. Unemployment insurance and family allowances are examples. In these three ways it is hoped that Newfoundlanders will enjoy the same level of government services the rest of Canada does. To Newfoundland wage earners this is a major part of the suggested terms of union.

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Creditable Job

The negotiators did a hard and on the whole creditable job in hammering the U.S. draft agreements into an acceptable form, but it will only be when the terms of the agreements are being interpreted in practice that we can judge whether the original plans were basically changed in the process. No realist imagined that the business-like Americans would give so much away without requiring some supervision of its use, and, in fact, something concrete in exchange. For the recipients, therefore, the question was whether they could honorably accept the aid without conceding any of their rights and obligations as sovereign states.

There are certain clauses which can be, and have been, criticized; but it is this general vagueness rather than any specific objectionable feature which causes some uneasiness. Britain remembers the acrimonious disputes surrounding some clauses of the U.S. loan agreement, such as the obligation to make sterling freely convertible on a specified date and the command over British import policy where it affected curtailment of dollar purchases in favor of purchases from soft-currency countries.

Not Many Commitments

There are not many definite commitments in the aid pacts. But they abound with phrases such as "use its best endeavors," "measures which it deems appropriate," "a sound economic basis," "a valid rate of exchange," which, though they usually mean nothing at all, might in unfavorable circumstances mean the difference between one policy and another — America's interpretation being backed with a quite natural warning that a "wrong policy" would forfeit the right to more dollars.

In the preliminary negotiations there was evidently a quite genuine difference of opinion as to the best means of achieving recovery by changes in the exchange rates, and the Americans wisely refrained from pressing their claim to a right to advise on devaluation. Views on this matter (which at one time was considered crucial) are extreme, varying from the opinion that a chronic excess of imports indicates over-valuation of the currency to the opposite opinion that only by raising the value of the currency is it possible to correct the excessive rise in import prices due to American inflation and the consequent relative decline in export values.

U.S. Mistake

It is considered in Britain that the U.S. Treasury made a bad mistake in insisting on a literal interpretation of the loan agreement clause requiring free convertibility of sterling, and it is equally possible that the U.S. Government, with the best intentions, may mistakenly judge what measures are "sound" and what exchange rate is "valid".

Now that the currency question is disposed of for the present, attention has focussed on Article 5 in the U.K. pact, of which much is likely to be heard in the coming months. The preceding clauses have obliged the British Government to set aside in a special account the proceeds of sales of Marshall grants—the equivalent in sterling of the cost of the grants to the U.S. Government. These grants so far voted (as distinct from the smaller proportion—about a quarter of the total—which will be provided by way of loan) amount to some $920 million. Article 5 stipulates that, evidently with the aid of some funds released from the special account (up to 5 per cent or $52 million), America shall be entitled to acquire basic materials of British and Colonial origin. It seems that, "after due regard for the reasonable requirements of the U.K. for domestic use", the British Government is required to "facilitate the transfer" to the U.S. of materials needed for stockpiling or other purposes, no limit, in quantity or value, being specified. If the desired supplies are not available the two Governments will consult on means of increasing their production in the Colonies—for there are no surplus materials in the U.K. itself.

Carried to extremes, this commitment might overshadow all the rest of the agreement. It introduces a new principle, that America has free access to the raw materials of the other powers' possessions. Many people will concede this as a natural right; but there have been other schemes for ensuring the fair distribution of raw material supplies: the task might, for instance, be given to a department of U.N. Apart from the remoter possibilities, Britain cannot fail to lose dollars from supplies of, particularly, rubber and tin, which America buys anyway and for which she normally pays dollars. Cutting down dollar purchases in the U.S. is not likely to help Europe to balance its payments; and if increased quantities are sold, for payment in dollars,

(*Continued on page* 31)

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

The year was 1835 . . .

. . . over 32 miles of primitive roads and tangled woodland trails *walked* six Canadian pioneers . . . arguing fiercely as they went. Their purpose: *to kill each other's vote!*

Yes, these six early settlers knew they were evenly divided in opinion . . . that *three* would vote for one candidate Dr. William Dunlop, The Canada Company's man . . . and *three* would vote for the other candidate, Col. Anthony Van Egmond. Yet they made the gruelling march to Goderich, Ontario, there to cast their ballots in the 1835 election of The Upper Canada Legislative Assembly. Not one of the six said "*There's no use my going—my vote will be killed.*"

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

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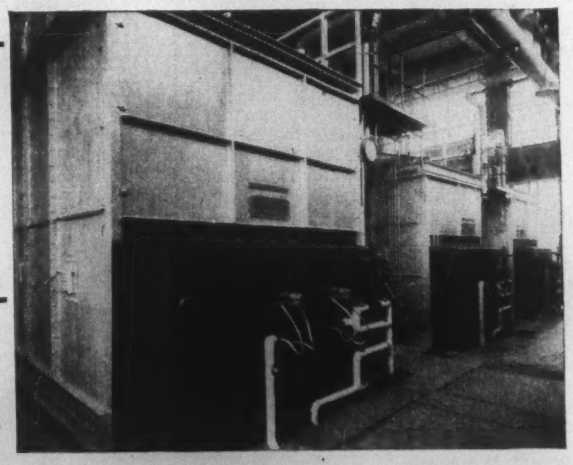
Gooderham & Worts
LIMITED
Distillers · Toronto
Established 1832

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.



Frigidaire installed these three oil-fired, type G Babcock "Integral-Furnace" Boilers. Total capacity 49,000 lbs. per hour; 125 lbs. pressure of saturated steam.

Power
FOR YET ANOTHER INDUSTRY
AND HERE IS WHY MORE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFY BABCOCK "INTEGRAL-FURNACE" BOILERS

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- Flexible to fluctuating demands.
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- Fitted to existing buildings and equipment without extensive alterations.
- Maintenance and cleaning hazards avoided by accessibility of all parts.
- Every modern, reliable device to simplify operation.
- These and many other special requirements can be yours in a Babcock boiler.

BABCOCK "INTEGRAL-FURNACE" BOILERS

Let Babcock engineers modify your present power supply or suggest new installations to meet your changing requirements.

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Galt, Ontario

Branches: Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver

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and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

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LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

FRANK L. MARSHALL has been appointed Director of Exports for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, Waterloo, Ontario, and Calvert Distillers (Canada) Limited, Amherstburg, Ontario, it was announced today by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President. He will make his headquarters at 1430 Peel Street, Montreal.

* * *

Mr. Marshall has been active in International Trade circles for many years, and has been a Director of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York; President and Director, Export Managers Club of Chicago; Chairman International Trade Committee, Illinois Manufacturers Association, and Advisory Board Member, University of Illinois.

For the last fifteen years Mr. Marshall has been Export Division Manager of Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago, and previous to that was a Field Executive of American International Corporation and subsidiaries, serving in Latin America and the West Indies. *

LEITCH GOLD MINES
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Dividend No. 40

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 16, 1948 to shareholders of record at close of business July 30, 1948.

By order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN
Secretary-Treasurer

July 7, 1948

Imperial Bank of Canada
Dividend No. 232

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1948, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

I. K. JOHNSTON
General Manager

Toronto, 9th June, 1948.

Agnew-Surpass
SHOE STORES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 37

A dividend of Twelve Cents (.12c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 1 1948, to Shareholders on record as at the close of business July 30, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

K. R. GILLELAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Brantford, Ont. July 6 1948.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada's Mines Provide Impetus For Industrial Expansion

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE mining industry—one of the mainsprings of Canada's economic wealth—which some 60 years ago had a humble beginning, has done much more than add to the shared wealth of the country; it has helped greatly in changing the Dominion's economy. Canada has been, primarily, a producer of raw materials from the time Indians first fashioned arrowheads from native copper. A generation has, however, witnessed a gradual transition for Canada, from an economy based largely on raw materials to an increasingly integrated industrial economy. The tremendous industrial expansion of World War II rapidly accelerated that transition and Canada, today, is both an industrial nation and a vast reservoir of exportable raw materials. This transition is in large measure due to Canada's mineral production. These vital raw materials, while still exported in large quantities, now form the chief basis for our future industrial expansion.

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To secure an informative and illuminating picture of Canada's natural resources, in succinct form, one should obtain a copy of the Royal Bank of Canada's Monthly Letter for June. This survey makes it clear that the Dominion's great store of natural resources is not something locked away in a vault for misers to gloat about. It is a treasury of material things to be turned into useful commodities by our skill and energy. Every civilization rests on a different basis of resources, the bank letter points out. "Adam, when forced to till the ground was using the resource of agricultural soil; we, when we produce atomic energy from uranium, are tapping not only a deeper layer of the earth, but of intellect," and then adds, "we had, for generations, the reputation of being a supplier of raw materials; but the space of only one generation has witnessed a great change. Today Canada is not only a rich storehouse of materials, but an industrial nation fabricating natural resources into usable goods."

•

In referring to the abundance of minerals, the Royal Bank study on natural resources points out that having reached her western limits in wheat and having embarked on fullest use of her timber, Canada is now rolling back her northern frontier in search of minerals. Increased knowledge of the geology of the northwest, and changes in transportation and communication, have brought under scrutiny vast areas which were hitherto looked upon as waste rock. One company is spending $50,000 a year for three years on exploration, and another expedition will go to a remote and unexplored part of the Arctic at a cost of $30,000. The leading five metallic minerals produced in Canada last year were gold, copper, nickel, zinc, and lead, valued at $360,000,000; the leading four non-metallics were coal, asbestos, petroleum and natural gas, valued at $137,000,000; and in addition there were clay products and other structural material valued at $73,000,000. Nickel, which comes mainly from the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, Ontario, increased in output four times between 1914 and 1939, while copper output increased seven times, lead 11 times and zinc 17 times.

•

Iron provides the foundation of modern industry. Canada's resources in iron ore are largely unknown, the review of the Royal Bank states. Discoveries in the Lake Superior region a few years ago were developed from 1945 onward. Partial exploration of deposits astride the Quebec-Labrador border reveal iron ore of high grade. It seems likely, says Canada Year Book, that Canada's production of iron ore will long continue to show a general upward trend. The survey by the bank also notes that Canada has tapped important deposits of uranium ore, major source of atomic energy, and still another deposit was found in March. The Eldorado mine is well known as the world's second-largest source of an ore from which radium and uranium are extracted; the latest discovery is near Flin Flon, Manitoba. Canada has been the world's leading producer of platinum since 1934, when it displaced Russia.

•

The radio-active find made some months ago at Coral Rapids, on the Abitibi River, northern Ontario, has been optioned to Moneta Porcupine Mines. The find is considered a promising uranium prospect and was made by Alex Mosher, of Haileybury, on behalf of Calmor Mines. The vendor company will receive its cash expenditures and have an interest in a new company. Moneta has the

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

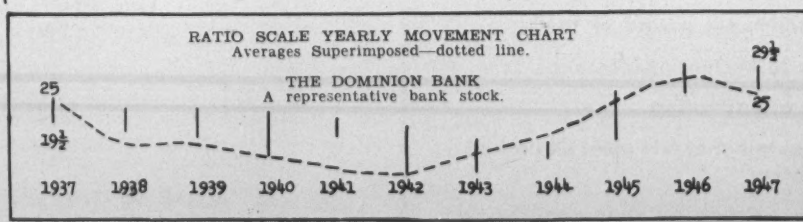
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

THE DOMINION BANK

			Averages		Dominion	
PRICE 1 June 48	$25.50					
YIELD	3.9%	Last 1 month	Up	7.2%	Up	2.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	133	Last 12 months	Up	14.8%	Down	3.7%
GROUP	"A"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	18.3%
RATING	Average	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	7.0%



SUMMARY:—Canadian bank stocks have provided excellent investments for the more conservative investors of this country for a long time. Prior to 1944, when all bank shares were split 10 for 1, they were held by the more wealthy investors, but since that time they have been in the popular price range and within reach of all. The chart above shows the range for 1937 as $19½ low and $25 high, whereas the actual figures were about $195. and $250.

At the present time bank stocks provide a yield between 3½% and 4% and those who wish to do so can easily figure out just which one of them is the more attractive on a yield basis at any given time. While the figures and chart show the relative movements of the Dominion Bank shares there would be a very little difference in those figures if any other of the chartered banks' price movements were shown.

Some statisticians may say that a study of previous stock habits is not as useful as a study of earnings figures, etc. Well, the earnings figures are studied for a number of preious years also, are they not? It is our contention that a stock with conservative habits, like the Dominion Bank, is most unlikely to break away from those habits in a hurry and become a highly speculative security. In short, we believe that Dominion Bank shares will continue to provide a reasonable return and ample security to those who hold them, and that the yearly fluctuations will correspond in a large measure to those of the averages. This opinion applies equally to all other Canadian bank stocks as well.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Notice of Dividend No. 38

United Grain Growers
LIMITED

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1948, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 31st, 1948.

By order of the Board,

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 6th, 1948.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Still Vulnerable

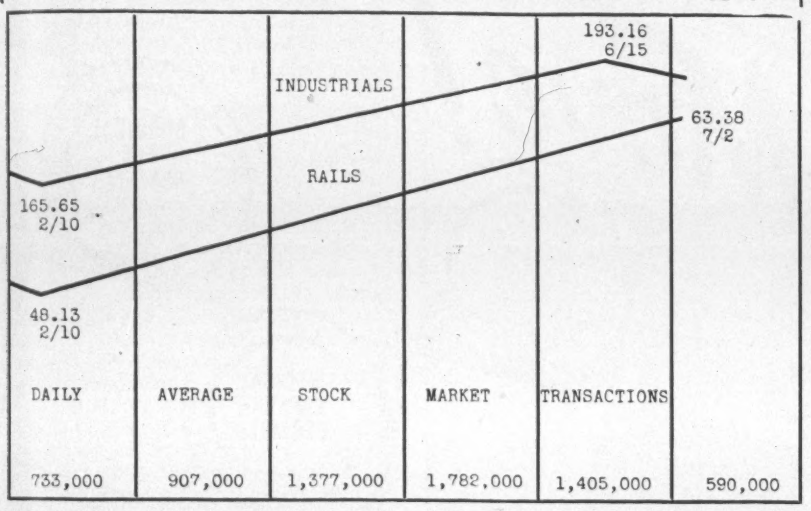
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. and CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949; intermediate trend in both averages up to mid-June, with possible reversal now in process.

Stock prices continue in the sidewise range that has characterized the market over recent weeks. Sooner or later this movement must give way by the averages emerging above or below the horizontal limits that are confining it. Upside emergence would be disclosed by closes in both the rail and industrial averages at or above 63.91 and 194.17, respectively. Such emergence, in view of the length of time that has been occupied by the sidewise movement, would designate this hesitation as a correction of the advance from mid-February and would suggest a further important upmove as being under way. In the interim, or until and unless upside emergence is witnessed, the market remains vulnerable to a full technical correction of the four-month advance. Normal support levels to such correction would be in the 184/175 area on the industrial average.

From the longer-range approach, higher levels, with or without full price correction here as discussed above, seem probable—barring war, of course. Business and earnings promise to hold at favorable levels during the present year and probably in 1949, the psychological background is more conducive to market operations, and the presence of an election year with prospects of a forthcoming change in Washington viewpoint more favorable to business: all are primarily bullish factors.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



right to eventually acquire control and if the showing lives up to expectations considerable development is planned. The annual report of Moneta was recently reviewed in this column and it showed working capital in excess of $1,000,000.

•

A net loss of $54,168 is reported by Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Yale district, B.C., for 1947, compared with a loss in the previous year of $173,809. Revenue from concentrate and gold bullion was $466,551. A profit of $3,114 was shown for the 8½ months of operation last year, but exploration and development under way for the 12 months resulted in the loss. The balance sheet shows current assets of $32[illegible]593 and current liabilities of $61,-605 leaving net working capital of $28[illegible]993 against $54,487 a year ago. In commenting on operations, W. G. MacKenzie, president, states that although work completed so far has not produced all the results hoped for the program is far from completion and it is too early to assess the results. General manager V. J. Croden in his report says that as gold mined in Canada cannot be sold for more than $35 an ounce, with cost of all supplies, labor and transportation continuing to advance sharply, it is not difficult to understand what is happening to the gold-mining industry in Canada.

•

The first gold brick from the 150-ton mill at Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines, at Long Lake, Manitoba, was poured on July 3. The brick is said to have weighed 85½ pounds, with a value of $37,496, and purity of 97.3 per cent. The milling plant, purchased from Gunnar Gold Mines, went into operation June 1. Ore reserves were estimated late in 1947 at 57,000 tons averaging slightly less than half an ounce per ton, and anticipations are that this estimate will be duplicated on the three lower levels.

•

Lingman Lake Gold Mines, in the Lingman Lake area of the Patricia district, is reported nearing completion of negotiations for acquisition of the mill and power plant of God's Lake Gold Mines, in Manitoba. It was understood earlier in the month that God's Lake was willing to accept a share interest in Lingman Lake for its facilities with assurance that the company will have sufficient funds on hand to attain production. Exploration so far, either by diamond drilling or lateral works, has not fully determined the possibilities of the property. The latest estimate, based on underground work, is 200 tons per vertical foot, grading $14 per ton from uncut channel samples, and running a little higher in back samples. Three quarters of this tonnage is in the North zone, while proposed work on the south zone is expected to quickly prove up an additional 150 tons per vertical foot.

•

Initial production from Hosco Gold Mines, Joannes township, northwestern Quebec, where milling operations commenced early in June, is expected about the middle of this month. The mill has been handling about 100 tons a day, and grade although variable is expected to show an average up to expectations. Millfeed for the next couple of months will come from stope preparation and underground development, and by operating three machine shifts no difficulty is looked for in maintaining a rate of 125 tons a day. The frequency of visible gold showings has made it difficult to estimate, but the management hopes to attain heads of around $10, from which on the basis of capacity of the mill, a production of around $30,000 a month would be expected. Hosco purchased the McWatters Gold Mines plant and 175-ton mill.

•

An extensive program of exploration is assured Macho River Gold Mines, located about 80 miles northeast of Senneterre and about 40 miles southeast of Bachelor Lake, in northwestern Quebec, as the result of a deal with Quebec Manitou Mines. So far $70,000 has been paid into the treasury, including $10,000 received from Jacknife Gold Mines. Quebec Manitou purchased 500,000 shares for $60,000 and has been granted options on 250,000 shares at 20 cents per share, 250,000 at 30 cents, 200,000 at 40 cents and 200,000 at $1, which if exercised would provide $405,000. Further, it is understood, that if a production operation is warranted, Quebec Manitou has indicated the necessary funds would be forthcoming by means of a loan. A contract for 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling has been awarded and this is commencing at once. Considerable visible gold has been disclosed in three trenches put down on the north showing.

•

Shareholders of Consolidated Duquesne Mining Co., formerly Duquesne Mining Co., are being offered rights to purchase additional shares at 60 cents per share on the basis of one for each five shares of Consolidated Duquesne held. C. Glenn Hunter, president, points out that financing for the company is necessary at a time when the gold mining industry is in a depressed condition. However, since it appears that Duquesne is possibly one of the few mines that could operate at a profit in spite of prevailing high costs, and stands to benefit substantially under the gold subsidy, he states it was felt every effort should be made to obtain funds for milling.

•

In order to complete mill construction and provide working capital for Dickenson Red Lake Mines, where production on a basis of 200 tons per day is scheduled for September, an offering of $1,000,000 worth of first mortgage 5 per cent sinking fund bonds is being made by Brewis & White, Ltd., the company which has so far raised the finances for development. Under the offering, a $1,000 bond will sell for $950, a $500 bond for $475 and a $100 bond for $95, and each bond carries with it a bonus of Dickenson shares, 250 shares for a $1,000 bond, 125 shares for a $500 bond and 25 shares for a $100 bond. Over $3,000,000 in ore grading $12 to $14 a ton is calculated proven and indicated by work to date.

•

Eldona Gold Mines, Fouyn township, Quebec, recently quite active on the Toronto Stock Exchange, is meeting with considerable encouragement in drilling on the 850-foot level. In horizontal hole No. 63 from the 801 east drift a width of 33.7 feet was intersected from 43.8 feet to 77.5 feet, averaging $12.25 gold, 1.79 oz. silver and 7.7 per cent zinc. A section from 10 feet to 36.3 feet averaged $4.20 gold, 0.94 oz. silver and 0.86 per cent zinc. The intersection was about 50 feet east of the first hole, No. 61, which cut 31 feet averaging $18.65 gold, 1.54 oz. silver and 3.51 per cent zinc. At time of writing no assays had been reported from Hole No. 63 below a depth of 77.5 feet, although mineralization was said to be heavier. The third hole will be a flat one drilled into the north wall of the drift, opposite No. 63, to locate the footwall. Little actual development has as yet been done on the 1,000-foot horizon, the bottom level.

•

A 1,000,000-share increase to 5,000,000 shares in the authorized capital of Kirkland Golden Gate Mines has been approved by shareholders. The additional shares will be needed to continue financing the exploration and development program at the property, W. J. Lawson, president, points out, and blames the need for the increase upon the general conditions prevailing throughout the industry. Since suspension last spring of the opening of the bottom (650-foot) level, one diamond drill has been used on this horizon probing for the downward extension of veins opened on the 525-foot level. This work has located the faulted extension of the No. 17 vein which was lost in earlier drifting. The diamond drilling program is to be continued for the present.

•

An interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by Lake Dufault Mines, payable July 23 to shareholders of record July 6. A like amount was disbursed on November 20, 1947.

•

Ore reserves of Hasaga Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, were more than doubled in 1947. As of January 1 they are estimated at 371,-335 tons, with an average cut grade of $5.80 per ton, as compared with 176,127 tons grading $4.69 a year previous. A net loss of $245,557 is shown for last year, but President J. E. Hammell states in the annual report that the company was faced with very substantial expenditures in non-recurring construction and development work. As previously reported a new shaft has been put down and the new deep porphyry orebody opened up, new buildings erected and mining equipment installed capable of hoisting 2,000 tons per day from a depth of 3,000 feet. Currently the mill is close to capacity of 400 tons. At December 31 current assets were $372,830 and liabilities $647,826. Securities carried at $72,709 were valued at $789,780.

Our new Pamphlet concerning the Province of Ontario deals with some of the following salient features:

Importance in National Economy
Steady Growth in Population
Wealth in Basic Resources
Diversity in Production
Vast Scope for Development
Advantages for Tourist Travel
Wide Progress in Education
Sound Financial Position

A copy of this new Pamphlet will be forwarded gladly upon request to our nearest office.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire and Automobile Business Shows Increase in Ontario

By GEORGE GILBERT

Statistics published in this article, compiled from advance figures released by the Ontario Government Insurance Department, show the extent to which the people of this Province increased their purchases of fire insurance and automobile insurance during the past year.

They also show how their purchases were distributed among the several types of insurance carriers actively engaged in competition for their share of the business. With the number and variety of insurers available to choose from, it is obvious that no monopoly exists in the fire and automobile insurance field in Ontario.

ADVANCE figures released by the Ontario Insurance Department show that the net fire premiums written in Ontario in 1947 by the 213 joint stock insurance companies doing business in this Province amounted to $27,015,157, compared with $19,858,396 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $21,406,175, as against $17,842,134 in 1946. The net losses incurred totalled $13,287,205, compared with $11,292,400 in the previous year. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums written was 62.07 per cent, compared with 63.29 per cent in 1946. In the case of individual companies the loss ratio ranged all the way from 2.96 per cent to 156.47 per cent.

In 1947 the net fire premiums written in Ontario by the 66 farmers mutuals amounted to $2,258,522, compared with $2,122,344 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $2,158,265, compared with $2,018,951 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 58.85 per cent, as against 58.22 per cent in 1946. A footnote explains that in the case of these companies "net premiums written" consist of cash payments or instalments thereof levied, reinsurance premiums received and assessments levied, less rebates and returned premiums and reinsurance premiums ceded; also that the ratio of management expenses (including adjustment of losses) to net premiums earned was 23.20 per cent in 1947.

Other Mutuals

In the case of 11 other mutuals, including hardware and lumber mutuals, the net fire premiums written in Ontario in 1947 were $1,013,637, compared with $1,123,062 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $1,096,058, as against $979,274 in 1946. The net losses incurred totalled $551,454, compared with $824,040 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums written in 1947 was 50.31 per cent, compared with 84.15 per cent in the previous year.

In the case of the 7 cash mutuals without share capital, the net fire premiums written in Ontario in 1947 amounted to $2,393,856, compared with $2,066,156 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $2,100,681, as against $1,832,907 in 1946. The net losses incurred totalled $928,761, compared with $867,160 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 44.21 per cent in 1947, compared with 47.31 per cent in the previous year.

In the case of the 5 cash mutuals with share capital, the net fire premiums written in Ontario in 1947 were $897,146, compared with $799,099 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $814,807, as against $694,381 in 1946. The net losses incurred amounted to $371,713, compared with $457,407 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 45.62 per cent in 1947, compared with 65.87 per cent in the previous year.

Net fire premiums written in Ontario in 1947 by the 12 reciprocal exchanges amounted to $318,390, compared with $224,025 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $283,954, as against $208,337 in 1946. The net losses incurred were $269,030, compared with $49,339 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 94.74 per cent in 1947, compared with 23.68 per cent in the previous year.

Lloyd's Underwriters

Net fire premiums written in Ontario in 1947 by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters totalled $661,065, compared with $412,755 in the previous year, while the net premiums earned were $540,444, as against $360,531 in 1946. The net losses incurred were $393,158, compared with $148,582 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 72.75 per cent in 1947, compared with 41.21 per cent in the previous year.

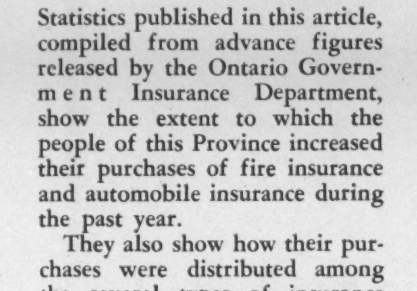
In the case of the 9 Associated New England Factory Mutuals, the net fire premium deposits written in Ontario in 1947 amounted to $1,138,222, compared with $980,493 in the previous year, while the net premium deposits earned were $990,265, as against $595,606 in 1946. The net losses incurred were $236,499, compared with $289,452 in 1946. The ratio of net losses incurred to net premium deposits earned was 23.88 per cent in 1947, compared with 48.60 per cent in the previous year.

With respect to this particular group of companies, some additional information is furnished. At the end of 1947 the net amount at risk in these companies in Ontario was $897,025,752, compared with $769,984,833 at the close of the previous year. The gross premium deposits written in 1947 amounted to $4,269,442, as against $3,884,187 in 1946. The reinsurance ceded in 1947 was $1,191,448, compared with $1,046,905 in 1946. The amount returned to policyholders on cancelled policies was $652,966, compared with $763,057 in 1946, while the amount returned to policyholders on expired policies was $1,286,204, compared with $1,093,731 in 1946. The net losses incurred per $100,000 at risk in 1947 was $26.36, compared with $37.59 in the previous year.

Recapitulation

A recapitulation of the foregoing statistics shows that the aggregate net fire insurance premiums written in Ontario in 1947 by the joint stock companies, the mutuals, the reciprocal exchanges, Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, etc., totalled $35,695,995, compared with $27,586,330 in 1946, while the net premiums earned totalled $29,390,589, as against $24,532,121 in 1946. The ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums written was 58.89 per cent in 1947, compared with 61.57 per cent in the previous year.

Some 171 companies, as well as Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, transacted automobile insurance in Ontario in 1947, and their net automobile premiums written in the Province last year totalled $24,244,379, compared with $17,521,715 in the previous year, while their net earned premiums amounted to $20,993,690 as against $15,241,949 in 1946. Their net



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losses incurred in 1947 amounted to $12,353,812, compared with $8,814,206 in 1946. Thus the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 58.85 per cent in 1947, compared with 57.83 per cent in the previous year. The loss ratio varies all the way from 2.91 per cent, in the case of a company doing a very small amount of automobile business, to 375.11 per cent, in the case of another company also doing a very small amount of this form of insurance.

It is generally recognized that free competition is the best way so far devised to keep prices of products and services within reasonable limits, and it is obvious, with the number of insurers of all kinds actively engaged in the business, there is plenty of competition in the fire and automobile insurance field in Ontario.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know if the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. How long has it been in business, and what are its assets and liabilities in this country?

F.H.L., Victoria, B.C.

Ohio Farmers Insurance Company, with head office in LeRoy, Ohio, and Canadian head office in Vancouver, was incorporated in 1848 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1930. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. At Dec. 31, 1946, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its admitted assets in Canada were $154,580, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $62,482, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $92,097. Its Government deposit amounted to $114,400. Its net premium income in Canada in 1946 was $70,211, and its interest income, $2,811, making its total income, $73,022. Claims and expenses incurred in Canada totalled $47,847. The classes of insurance transacted in Canada were fire insurance, automobile insurance and personal property insurance. Policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectible.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Appointment of K. Mackenzie as Supervisor of branches in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is announced by The Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie succeeds to the post left vacant by the recent death of R. M. Boyd.

The new Supervisor has been Manager of the bank's main Halifax branch since January, 1946. Mr. Mackenzie joined the Royal Bank at North Sydney in 1915 and served his banking apprenticeship at branches of the bank in Whitney Pier, Sydney and Bathurst, N.B. In 1925 Mr. Mackenzie was transferred to the Supervisor's Department in Halifax and in 1929 to the Credits Department at Head Office. His appointment as Manager of an important branch of the bank in Montreal followed in 1934. Three years later he was appointed Manager at Sackville. In 1940 he became Manager of Sydney branch where he remained until his appointment as Manager of Halifax, Main Branch, in 1946.

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Herbert A. Pass, Chief Entomologist of Green Cross Insecticides since 1945, has been promoted to Director of Research and Head of the Technical Department, it was announced by A. H. Carter, General Manager of Green Cross Insecticides, Montreal. W. Stirling McLeod, formerly Assistant Professor of Entomology at the University of Manitoba, has been appointed Chief Entomologist.

•

Mrs. R. V. Stephens, former executive secretary of The Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto, has been named Manager of the newly established office of the William P. Wolfe Organization in Toronto at 67 Richmond Street West. Main office of the Wolfe Organization which represents more than 60 resort hotels including the Belmont Manor, Ravello Gardens, Inverurie Hotel and Reefs Beach Club in Bermuda, is 500 Fifth Avenue in New York City. Mrs. Stephens has served as statistician for the Dominion Government and on the speakers' panel of the Consumer Branch of the W.P.T.B. and as staff reporter for the Supreme Court of Canada.

•

One of the largest postwar industrial developments in Canada is now under construction on Watson Island, near Prince Rupert, B.C., by the Columbia Cellulose Company, a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America. The development, involving the construction of a high alpha pulp mill, is prompted by the growing scarcity of pulp cellulose, basic to the manufacture of textiles and plastics.

An arrangement has been entered into with the Government of British Columbia whereby a large tract of pulpwood forest land has been reserved for Columbia Cellulose Company. It is expected that, when in full production, employment will be given to over 1,000 men in woods and mill operations. The plant will have a capacity of 200 tons a day of highly-purified cellulose and is expected to be in full operation in about two years.

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Owing to illness, T. R. Fletcher, United States Manager of the Scottish Union & National Insurance Company, will retire on July 31, 1948. As of August 1, John Newlands, F.C.I.I., at present Manager for Canada will assume charge of his Company's United States operations at Hartford, Conn., with the title of General Attorney.

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Marshall Plan Test

(*Continued from page 27*)

there is still the question whether Europe could have used the materials more economically at home and exported the products.

However, one cannot be too fastidious in very awkward circumstances. The grant so far arranged to Britain is little more than a half of the year's adverse trade balance as it is running at present. One must conclude that it will need more than Marshall aid to rectify the position. But the recipients are not in a strong position to reject any assistance which is available to them.

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CAPACITY for steel production doubled; chemical output more than twice 1939 level; pulp and paper mills operating at 50% above pre-war: everywhere the magnitude of the advance is evident.

EMPLOYMENT figures, too, tell the story of our emergence as one of the world's great industrial nations; today almost twice as many Canadians are engaged in manufacturing as there were before the war.

DEVELOPMENT continues: on new plant and new equipment nearly four times as much was spent by Canadian industry last year as in 1939.

"...UNTOLD OPPORTUNITIES"

"If one wants to give service and work, Canada is full of untold opportunities — greater than ever. It is well, too, for young Canadians not to overlook small towns and rural parts, because in these places the door is ajar, life can be gloriously free and very full."

... says ROY SHIELDS of Coboconk, Ontario. He and his brother Charles have, by industry and initiative, supported by loyal, hard-working employees, attained a remarkable success as General Merchants in their rural community. Their store has been referred to as the "Biggest Little Department Store" in the country.

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Trade Fair Has Enemies, And Friends, In U. K.

By ALISON BARNES

There are two points of view in Britain about Canada's International Trade Fair. One is that the Fair was a washout, the other that the Fair was a good beginning. A good deal of the difference depends on what was expected from this first Trade Fair held in Canada.

Various British manufacturers including the leaders of the powerful Federation of British Industries, have expressed the moderate second view — that the Fair got off to a good start.

THE TORONTO Trade Fair had a bad press in Britain, where four-page newspapers were largely occupied with the First Test Match against the Australians. As a result, those members of the ordinary public not directly connected with one of the exhibitors, are probably still unaware of its existence.

But if the British public has heard little of the Fair—and this is an outstanding example of the effect of newsprint shortage on public awareness of world events—the returning exhibitors are certainly vociferous in their comments.

At this moment, with the closing of the Fair only a few weeks old, controversy is at its height. The large number of exhibitors to whom I have spoken in the past few days fall into two strongly opposing camps—those who expected to meet a far greater number of buyers from the United States and South America and who are frankly critical that their hopes were not realized; and those who report good business with Canadian buyers and are confident of future orders resulting from contacts made, good-will established and lessons learned from a first-hand study of the market.

The price factor, which used to be the bogey of British exporters, does not appear to have been a serious obstacle and may, I suggest, well become still less so in the fairly near future. Canadian prices, long held down forcibly in relation to world prices, must be expected to rise with the removal of the "sheltering" policy, while British prices to the Canadian market, now to number on priority, are firmly checked.

I received good reports of business done from two widely different manufacturers, one making a marking and embossing machine costing approximately $2,400, the other exhibiting women's coats in a price range of $24 to $48. The latter was told by a number of Canadian buyers, who had just returned from the Canadian manufacturers' shows at Montreal, that they wished they had seen the British garments first, because they were lower priced.

Prices Against Them

The nineteen British firms showing lingerie, corsetry and underwear —from woollen socks made in Leicester to luxury hand-made chiffon nighties, on the other hand, found that their prices were against them. "The public showed the greatest possible interest in our exhibits," they say, "but the trade reaction was poor and results generally very disappointing from the point of view of orders."

Women's Home Industries, the scheme organized by Britain's famous wartime Women's Voluntary Services, by which hand-made articles produced in the home are marketed abroad, also basked in the sunshine of the public's admiration but did little solid business owing to high prices. Nevertheless, their whole exhibit was sold outright to a Toronto store.

Many of the critics of the Fair are saying now that they will not be exhibiting next year. Some may of course stick to that first decision, but many more will, I am convinced, find on later and more considered reflection that it served a valuable purpose. As Sir William Rootes, Chairman of the Rootes Group, manufacturers of Sunbeam-Talbot, Humber and Hillman cars, told me on his return, "Anybody who goes to a show purely to take orders is being rather short-sighted. What counts is the atmosphere you create and what you achieve after the show."

Sir William assured me in most definite terms that, from the point of view of the Rootes Group, the exhibition had certainly assisted business.

"It was not only a first-class exhibition," Sir William said, "but a great example to the British Commonwealth, which I should like to see repeated, not only in Canada, but in other parts of the Empire. Canada must not expect everything to go quite smoothly the first time, nor to achieve all that everybody hoped for. It should be looked at from the point of view—'has it done good to the Dominion?' My answer to that question is that it has definitely done good to the Dominion of Canada."

Potential Benefit

An executive of a famous British manufacturer of kitchen equipment confirmed Sir William Rootes' confidence in the value of the Fair, which he regarded as a vast potential source of benefit, not only to Canada, but to the whole American continent. Adding that British prices of his firm's goods had stood up well in comparison with their American competitors, he expressed the hope that adverse criticism would not undermine Canada's faith in the ultimate success of the Fair. "It may take eight or ten years before the world really wakes up to its value," he told me, "but after all, the Leipzig Fair did not start in a year and the British Industries Fair took nearly ten years to get thoroughly on its feet."

Other manufacturers were prepared to offset the shortage of orders by the knowledge they had acquired of the specific requirements of the Canadian market. A leather goods firm found out at the Fair that his range of ladies' handbags were not soft and pliable enough to please Canadian buyers. A manufacturer of hand-made and plastic glassware has returned to London to work on tumblers, jugs and bowls of a totally different shape and design, as a result of studying the Canadian market on the spot.

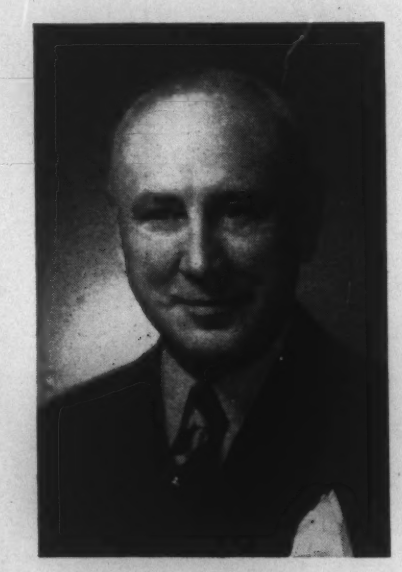
For an over-all picture of the fair from the British point of view I went to Mr. Moir Mackenzie, Deputy Director General of the Federation of British Industries, who gave me an exclusive interview for SATURDAY NIGHT within a few hours of his return to London.

"Both the President of the Federation, Sir Frederick Bain, and I were very much impressed with the exhibition and either he or I visited every British exhibitor there," he told me. "The presence at Toronto of so many British manufacturers indicated that there are many who can now deliver the goods in reasonable time. As a first venture we both thought the result was most praiseworthy, while at the same time doubtless those responsible will have learned certain lessons which, should the exhibition be held again next year, will be taken into account."

Among the purely organizational improvements suggested, in a friendly and constructive spirit quite untinged by carping criticism, was that the exhibition halls could in future be more effectively signposted and visitors thereby prevented from missing, as they undoubtedly did in some cases, whole groups of exhibits. The fact that some exhibitors are now complaining of the few buyers they met may even be attributable to the position of their stands in some of the smaller bays which could be reached only by alleys not startlingly enough labelled. There have been complaints, too, of long delay getting into the Fair, owing to the cumbersome method of registration and the issuing of lapel buttons.

But these things, irritating as they are, are but teething troubles, such as every important trade fair has suffered and surmounted in the past.

Generally speaking, and in spite of the opinions of the two opposing camps, opinions which I firmly believe will find common ground long before next year's repeat performance, the Fair provided British manufacturers with a much needed opportunity to visit Canada and show their goods on the spot, which is the only way they can hope to create or recreate sound business.



JOHN D. C. FORSYTHE

Late President John Forsythe Ltd., who died on June 22nd. Prominent for many years in the Men's Wear trade in Canada, the late Mr. Forsythe fought unremittingly for the good of the trade throughout his business life. Perhaps his greatest contribution was his success in making effective the maintenance of standard retail prices throughout the Dominion.

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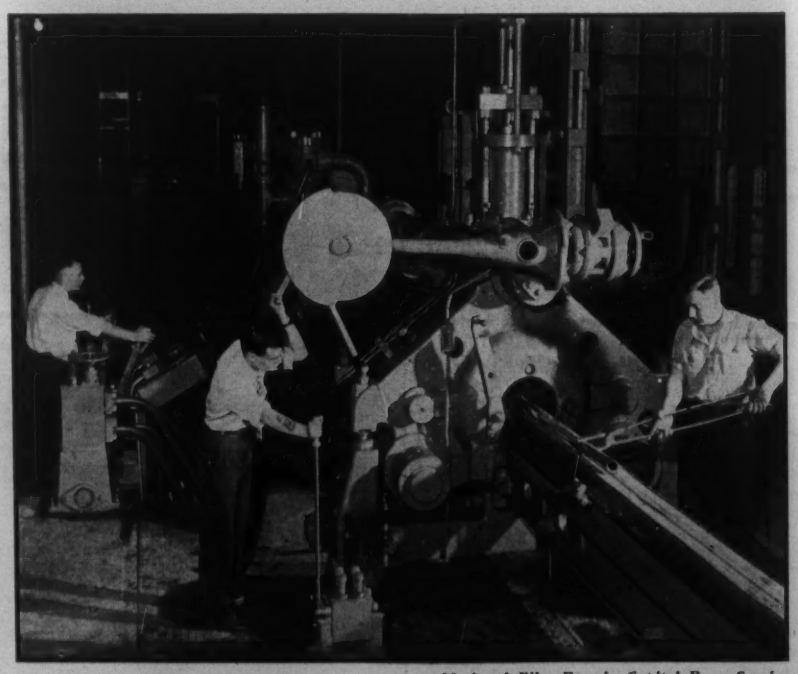
Canada's Metallurgy Lab Is Second To None In Scope

Much of the vast amount of new knowledge accumulated during the war is being applied to make our everyday life easier and more productive. Outstanding in this huge field are the Physical Metallurgy Research Laboratories in Ottawa, equipped to handle any research problem in the casting, working and fabricating of metals. Canadian firms desirous of producing something new can ask advice as to the best metals to use. Other labs in the Department of Mines and Resources carry on milling and smelting research but this Lab is more concerned with industrial use of

Canadian-produced metals. With a world shortage of lead, zinc and tin, technicians search for substitute metals and alloys. Magnesium which Canada has in plenty will undoubtedly be found to have ever-increasing industrial uses. A recent important development is an alloy which will withstand terrific heat for use in gas turbine engines. The Lab works in close cooperation with the National Research Council and professional associations; employees of Canadian mills are taught new foundry methods by Lab staff and private company personnel can work in the Lab; each summer university students are employed. Pictures show (1) industrial casting conditions duplicated in the experimental foundry; (2) pouring a lead block for testing explosives; (3) huge extrusion press squeezing hot metal through a die to produce seamless tubing, structural beams and intricate shapes for engine parts, giving the metal high strength.



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